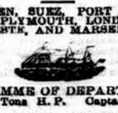
# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,344 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1885.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | FRIDAY. 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. Surat | 3142 | 550 | C. R. Edwards | 10th April |
| — Nizam | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 17th " |
| L. Chusan | 4593 | 900 | H. Wyatt | 24th " |
| M. Siam | 3041 | 500 | E. Ashdown | 1st May. |
| L. Malwa | 2959 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 8th " |
| — Assam | 3038 | 500 | S. F. Cole | 15th " |
| L. Verona | 3116 | 600 | A. C. Loggin | 22nd " |
| | | | TUESDAY. | |
| M. Sutlej | 4194 | 800 | A. H. Johnson | 26th May. |
| L. Venetia | 2726 | 500 | A. B. Daniell | 2nd June. |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Masagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROHILLA | 3500 | 702 | W. Barratt | 17th April. |
| BRINDISI | 3042 | 550 | I. Reeves | 1st May. |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

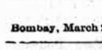
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 9th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st May 1885. |
| CHINA | 5,000 | 850 | 1st June " |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1885 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Ragusin | 3,500 | 500 | 2nd May |
| AMPHITRITE(new) | C. Lazarich | 4,500 | 600 | 2nd June |
| SITANIA | G. Doncick | 4,000 | 600 | 2nd July |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 450 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TITANIA | G. Doucich | 4,000 | 600 | 2nd July |

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,500 | 550 | 12th April. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bassoon House, 51, Church-gate-street, Bombay, March 28, 1885.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | Sailing about |
|---|---|---|---|
| s. s. City of Khios | 3,249 | E. McPherson. | 2nd May |
| s. s. City of Venice | 3,206 | H. Y. Moffat | 5th June. |
| s. s. City of Manchester | 3,125 | A. Macdonald. | 2nd July. |

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 7th March, 1885. Agents.

**Rs. 25.**—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOTILAL DALPUTRAM DESAI and BAI SOORAJ, widow of the late DULPUTRAM JEWANRAM DESSAI, have contracted to SELL to Mr. CALLIDAS JOOTHA the undermentioned property. All and any person or persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same may be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, together with half part of a water well, situate, lying and being on the north side of Dadysett Agiary-lane, and east side of Portuguese Church-street, in sub-district of Fort in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-one and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the Collector's books of Pension and tax under Collector's old Nos. 520 and 521, new No. 2332, old Survey No. 95, and new Survey No. 402, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under Nos. 38 and 39, and now under Nos. 1, and 33 and 7 to 13, respectively, and bounded as follows; on or towards the east formerly by the property of St. Francis's and now of Lulloobhoy Bhaijee, on or towards the west by the said Portuguese Church-street, on or towards the north by a well belonging to the said Dulpatram Jewanram, and further on formerly by the vacant land and other property of Janardhun Pandurang Joshi, Govindrao Janardhun Joshi, and now of Vina Jaikarson Jewanram, and on or towards the south by the said Dadysett Agiary-lane, and which were formerly in the occupation of the said Dulpatram Jewanram and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Motilal Dulpatram Desai and Bai Sooraj and their tenants.—Dated 31st day of March, 1885.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 20th April, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, March 24, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, American, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for near 300 Hotels. See Cook's Monthly Mail and Indian Advertiser. Ans. 4, post free.

Address Thomas COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
Calcutta: 10½, Old Court House, Street.

*N.B.*—Send for pamphlet of special sixty-days' trip to Australia, starting June 10.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the direct source.

| | Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a. | Cash Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Benedictine | 6 0 | |
| Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green | 7 0 | 3 12 |
| Do. do. Yellow | 6 0 | 3 4 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's) | 2 12 | 1 8 |
| Creme de Cacao | 3 4 | |
| Creme de Noyeau (Best) | 3 0 | 1 12 |
| Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White | 4 4 | 2 4 |
| Kummel | 3 0 | |
| Maraschino di Zara (the finest) | 3 12 | 2 4 |

BITTERS, &c.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. | Cash. Pts. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Angostura Bitters | | 22 |
| Orange Bitters | 14 | 13-8 |
| Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s | | |
| Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | ½ pints | 12 |
| Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | | |
| Ginger Brandy | 23 | ... |
| Orange Brandy | 30 | ... |
| Ginger Wine | 15 | ... |
| Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s | 24 | ... |
| Vermouth, French | 15 | ... |
| Vermouth, Italian | 17 | ... |

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Master, Owners, nor Agents of the Steamer "CELTIC MONARCH" will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any Member or Members of the crew of the said steamer.

EDWARD BROOKS,
Bombay, April 6, 1885. Master.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLYING FILTERED WATER TO HIGH LEVEL (TULSI) DISTRICTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1885, for the following works in connection with the above:—

1. For the supply, delivery and erection of Steam Pumping Machinery, complete, capable of raising five hundred gallons of water per minute fifty feet in hight.

2. For supplying and laying 6, 4 and 3-inch cast iron water mains along the Ridge and branch roads.

3. For supplying and fixing in the Malabar High Reservoir cast iron sucti n and syphon pipes and other works in connection, therewith and constructing an engine house.

4. Forms of Contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

5. Tenders should be accompanied by deposits of Rs 150, Rs. 700 and Rs. 175, respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

6. Further deposits of Rs. 150, Rs. 700, and Rs. 175, respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M, Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer,
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd April, 1885.

### WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administered with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SHERRIES AND PORTS.

### SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

| | CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality | 16 0 |
| EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine | 20 0 |
| PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use | 22 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine | 25 0 |
| OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry | 28 0 |
| GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine | 28 0 |
| SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry | 28 0 |
| MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale | 28 0 |
| SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice | 38 0 |

### PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

| | Quarts. Rs. a. | Pints. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character | 33 0 | 18 0 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled | 26 0 | 13 8 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price | 18 0 | .. |

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

New Goods in all Departments.
Rich Silk Dinner and Visiting Dresses.
Ball Dresses in Tulle, Gauze, etc.
Rich Silk Dresses for Receptions.
The New Spotted Muslins.
Embroidered Nun's Cloth.
French Flowers in all the new colours.
Ladies' Paris Bonnets and Hats.
French Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

## MRS. LAKE,
7, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

## SOUNDY & COMPANY, LD.
PRICE LIST OF
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS
AND
INSTRUMENTS SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

| | Rs. | Rs |
|---|---|---|
| Half and three-quarter size Violins for Boys | 12 to | 2 |
| Full size Violins for learners | 10 to | 2 |
| Selected Copies, well tried and tested | 30 to | 15 |
| Violas or Tenor Violins, Full rich toned | 50 to | 16 |
| Violincellos, Best copies | 100 to | 25 |
| Double Basses, Three Strings | 125 to | 20 |
| French Guitars, Machine heads | 20 to | 8 |
| Spanish Guitars, Machine heads | 30 to | 7 |

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BANJOS ALWAYS IN HAND.

| | Rs. As |
|---|---|
| Seven String, Amboyna hoop, Nickel Silver rim, 26 patent Nickel adjusting screws and Nickel metal clamp to neck, Fret Finger board complete in cloth lined shaped case with claspe and lock | 65 0 |
| Seven String Solo Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoops and rim, 18 patent Nickel Silver adjusting screws, Ebony faced finger board with frets, Nickel clamps to neck, in cloth lined shaped case with lock | 55 0 |
| Seven string, Dobson's pattern American Banjo, Walnut hoop and Sounding board, Brass screws and fittings, Fret finger board very fine toned instruments, in cloth lined shaped cases with lock | 45 0 |
| Seven String Banjo, Nickel silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim, 20 patent Brass adjusting screws, walnut neck with Fret finger board | 30 0 |
| Seven String Banjo, Brass hoop, rim, and adjusting screws inlaid finger board Machine head | 30 0 |
| Seven String Banjo, Nickel Silver wood lined hoop, Brass rim and 14 adjusting screws Fret finger board | 25 0 |
| Seven String Banjo oak hoop, patent rim adjustment, 20 Brass screws and Brass ring, Fret finger board | 20 0 |
| Seven String Banjo with oak or ebonized hoops, Brass rim and adjusting screws, inlaid finger board | 10 0 |
| Piccolo Banjos, Brass hoop and adjusting screws, six Strings | 10 0 |
| Tambourines, Twelve inch wood hoops painted, 12 pairs Brass jingles, Brass ring, screw adjustment, best vellum heads | 7 0 |
| Ten inch Nickel silver wood lined hoops, 5 pairs Nickel jingles, very strong for hard work | 8 0 |
| Professional Tambourines, very strong for knocking about, 12 inch 5 pair jingles, oak hoops, best vellum head | 4 0 |
| Do. do. do. 10 inch size | 3 0 |
| Do. do. do. 9 do. do. | 2 0 |
| Concertinas, English, Mahogany, with 48 keys, full compass, in strong box | 45 0 |
| Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, full Compass | 65 0 |
| Rosewood, in Mahogany Box, an extra fold to bellows, and more highly finished than above | 80 0 |
| Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in rose wood Box, an excellent instrument | 95 0 |
| Ditto highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, silver-tipped studs in Rosewood Box. | 125 0 |
| Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key | 15 0 to 40 0 |
| A large stock of German Concertinas of the best make, with single or double notes, large and small sizes, at from each | 8 0 to 12 0 |
| German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop | 16 0 to 20 0 |
| Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones | 25 0 |
| Do. with 12 keys and semitones | 30 0 |
| Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band | 2 8 to 12 0 |
| Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird each | 1 8 |
| Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical intrument, easily learned each | 1 8 to 10 0 |
| A large variety, some with bell accompaniment. | |
| Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from | 4 0 to 60 0 |
| Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from | 7 0 to 20 0 |
| Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys each | 0 8 to 1 0 |
| Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, silver tipped mouthpiece, in perfect tune and any key each | 2 8 |
| Eleet o Silver, Cylinder Flageolets: B. flat Rs. 3, C. Rs. 2-8, E flat Rs. 3, G. Re. 1-8. | |
| Nigg r Bones, real Round-o'-Beef, prepared and hardened, per set | 2 0 |
| Castanettes, Ebony, per set | 2 0 |
| Triangles and Strikers | 3 8 to 7 0 |
| Jingles or Sleigh Bells, per set | 3 0 |
| Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes, each | 0 0 |
| Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks | 35 0 to 80 0 |
| A large stock of superior finished instruments at | 75 0 to 125 0 |

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED LISTS FREE BY POST.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONNUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
Catalogues on Application.

## SOUNDY AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

## SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Gold Frames, 18-carat | Rs. 27 0 |
| In Aluminium Frames | ,, 6 0 |
| In Blue Steel Frames | ,, 6 0 |

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses | Rs. 5 0 |
| (Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.) | |

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face | Rs. 26 0 |
| In Silver Gilt Frames | ,, 10 0 |
| In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames | ,, 5 0 |

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short and Stigmatic Sight.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses | Rs. 5 0 |
| Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments riveted on lens | ,, 3 0 |

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

## KEMP & CO, LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## ALBUM OF INDIAN VIEWS.

Containing 24 Indian Views as under.

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BOMBAY—The High Court of Justice.
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Do. The Queen's Statue.
CALCUTTA—Government House.
Do. The High Court of Justice.
Do. The General Post Office.
Do. Council House Street.
Do. Ochterlony Monument
Do. Cathedral.
DELHI—Jumma Musjid.
DELHI—Dewani Khas.
KOOTOOB-DELHI—The Great Arch and Iron Pillar.
Do. Tower of Kootoob.
AGRA—Taj Mahal.
Do. Etmaddoollah.
Do. Motee Musjid.
Do. Secundra.
LUCKNOW—The Residency.
CAWNPORE—The Well Monument.
BENARES—Mosque of Aurungzeb.
Do. Bathing Ghats.

## SHROFF BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS.
No. 52, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.

## GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING.

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has aquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

## SHIRTS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

## ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a WELL-SELECTED and perfectly NEW STOCK of FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD CLOTH, ZEPHYR CLOTH, SPUN SILKS, unshrinkable FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS.

In this DEPARTMENT we guarantee EASE, COMFORT, and a PERFECT and ELEGANT FIT.

Our CATALOGUE, with patterns of any of the above Materials, will be sent on receipt of application.

QUALITIES AND TEXTURES RECOMMENDED.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| OUR ALL LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with or without collars attached ...per dozen | 45 0 |
| OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, without Collars | 56 0 |
| OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto. | 60 0 |
| OUR FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS, with three-fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs, and with Collars attached | 62 0 |
| OUR SUPERFINE ditto. ditto. | 68 0 |
| OUR SUPERIOR FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS, perfectly fast colours, with Collars attached | 60 0 |
| OUR SUPERIOR COLOURED ZEPHYR SHIRTS, with Collars attached, a soft and absorbing material, perfectly fast colours | 60 0 |
| OUR GENUINE OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS, with Collars attached | 72 0 |
| OUR BEST SPUN SILK SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached each | 12 0 |
| OUR UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL, and SILK and WOOL SHIRTS, with or without Collars attached six for | 52 0 |

## ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

## RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolt ring and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

## FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

## STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

UNPRECEDENTED AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
STILL HUNDREDS ARE UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION;
AND AGAIN LAST EVENING
THE MONSTER PAVILION
WAS PACKED IN ALL PARTS
BY A
Crowded and delighted audience, and the performance hailed with loud, continued and enthusiastic applause.
EACH ARTISTE RECALLED
AND
EVERY ACT REDEMANDED.
TO-NIGHT,
THIRD APPEARANCE
OF THIS
MAMMOTH COMPANY.
THIRD PERFORMANCE,
TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private Boxes to hold four ..... | Rs. | 16 |
| First Grand Circle Chairs ..... | ,, | 3 |
| Family Circle Chairs ..... | ,, | 2 |
| Parquette ..... | ,, | 1 |
| Gallery ..... | As. | 8 |

Children half price to all parts of the house.
☞ THIS AFTERNOON, FIRST GRAND MATINEE at 4 P.M.
NURSES IN CHARGE OF CHILDREN FREE.
Box office open every day, commencing MONDAY, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Limited.
ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,246 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 2nd May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.
This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.
For further particulars, apply to—
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

SWORD-STICKS, FOR SALE.
A very fine assortment.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
THE following new and second-hand carriages are for sale at the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay, near Cutler's Ice Factory:—
VICTORIA, with moveable coach box, small front seat, patent leather hood, morocco lining, and lamps, three new Springs, axles, and carriage front all made to order by Selby, of Birmingham, Rs. 750
PARK PHAETON, by Holmes, lately thoroughly done up, nearly new; a very elegant carriage.Rs. 500
ONE DOG-CART with hood, very light carriage, with lamps.....Rs. 150
OFFICE SHIGRAM, very strong, large wheels ..Rs. 125
Can be seen at the above coach factory.
PESTONJEE B.
Press Proprietor.

### KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.
THE MUNICIPALITY of KARACHI, having under consideration several important Public Works, have resolved under section 6 of the Local Autonomies Loan Act II. of 1879, and with the sanction of the Government of India, to borrow a sum of 3 lakhs of rupees, in continuation of the former loan, on the security of rates, taxes, and dues imposed under the Bombay Municipal District Act 6 of 1873. Accordingly it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commissioners of the city of Karachi are prepared to receive tenders for the said loan.
2. Debentures will be issued bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and having a currency of not more than 30 years.
3. Each debenture will be issued for a sum of Rs. 500 five hundred only.
4. Subscriptions will be received, and scrip receipts for instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay at Karachi or Bombay.
5. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the scrip receipts for instalments paid into the Bank of Bombay.
6. Tenders in the subjoined form for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of 3 lakhs of rupees will be received by the Engineer and Secretary up to 4 p. m. on the 15th May next, and will be opened by the President of the Municipality.
7. Each tender must be enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Karachi Municipal Loan, 1885." The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept any tender.
8. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid in three instalments as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Instalment Rs. 2,0 0 | on each Rs. 500 debenture on or before the 6th June, 1885. | |
| 2nd. | do. | Rs. 150 | do. do. on or before the 20th June, 1885. |
| 3rd. | do. | Rs. 150 | do. do. on or before the 3rd July, 1885. |

9. Interest on instalments will accrue from date of payment.
10. Interest will be paid half-yearly on the 1st January, and 1st July, in each year.
11. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Karachi Municipality a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered for. The Bank receipt for this amount must accompany each tender.
12. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment of the first instalment, but it will be forfeited if after acceptance of the tender the allotment is not duly taken up.
13. The deposits on tenders which have not been accepted will be returned.
14. In the case of equality of tenders a pro rata allotment will be made.
15. The rate stated in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction or an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
16. If any instalment is not paid in full within one month after it becomes due, all previous payments will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.
17. Debentures amounting to one lakh of rupees will be redeemed every ten years at par.
18. Debentures to be redeemed will be drawn for every ten years by the Municipal Commissioners and the numbers so drawn will be published in the local papers, and intimation given in the papers.
19. The first drawing will take place on the 1st June, 1895. Interest will cease from the date on which debentures are notified as redeemable in the local papers.
20. Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality, or to the Bank of Bombay at Kurrachee or Bombay.
21. The present debt of the Municipality amounts to Rs. 1,11,000, being the portion of a Loan of 5 lakhs, sanction for which was given by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 47, of 4th April, 1884, of which the present loan forms a portion.
By Order,
J. STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi, 26th March, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.
I hereby tender for Rs. or whatever lesser amount may be allotted to me of the Karachi Municipal Loan of 1885, as advertised in the notification of 26th March, 1885, and subject to all the conditions contained therein at the rate of Rs. and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rs. , and engage if my offer is accepted to pay to the account of the Karachi Municipality at the Bank of Bombay in Karachi or Bombay the 1st instalment on or before the 6th June, 1885, and the 2nd instalment on or before the 20th June, 1885, and the 3rd instalment on or before the 3rd July, 1885.
Signature of Tenderer

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DEWJIBHAI VALLABHDAS, the constituted attorney of KASHOBAI SHEBHAGHI and Noonim of the firm of KEVALDAS MOOLJI BARGAIT at Bombay, has contracted to SELL to BAI NAVAZBAI, wife of RANJEEBHAI MANEKJI MINBATIWALA, and daughter of KAVASJI DADABHOY VESUGARA. Firstly all that piece or parcel of Foras Salt Batty ground being a portion of a large piece situate at or near Breach Candy-road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five and two-thirds square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by a vacant piece of Government ground, on the west by the said Breach Candy-road, on the north by the property formerly of Dadabhoy Jamasji Rumwala and now of Nusserwanji Jamsetji Screwwala, and on the south partly by the property formerly of Dadabhoy Nowroji Bengally and now of Muncherji Bomanji Panthakee, and in other parts by the property of the late Kawasji Dhanjibhoy Patel, and which said piece of land with other parcels of ground adjoining is registered in the books of the Commissioners of Foras land under Nos. 458, 4.9, and 460, and which said piece of land was formerly in the occupation of Eduiji Shapurji Mehta, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kesigir Heeragir, together with two newly built messuages, tenements or bungalows with stables, cook-rooms and other erections built and standing on the said piece of land and all appurtenances thereto belonging. And secondly all that piece or parcel of Foras Salt Batty ground or land being a portion of the compound land of a bungalow numbered 19 by the Municipal Commissioner, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar on the Breach Candy-road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and fifty-four and one-third square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and partly by a vacant piece of Government land, on the north and west by the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the properties of Tribhoovandas Jugtivandas, Burjodji Rustamji Mody, Hormasji Nowroji Sackelothwala and Nathooram Joraarmal, and which piece of land has been for a long time past vacant, and forms a part of the premises and hereditaments firstly hereinbefore described, and is registered in the books of the Commissioners of Foras land under Nos. 458,456, and 460 and which said premises firstly and secondly hereinbefore described contain altogether nine thousand four hundred and fifty square yards more or less. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, use, possession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 13, Church-gate-street, within, 15 days from the date hereof, after which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.- Dated this 7th day of April, 1885.
BICKNELL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorney's.

"ROUGH ON CORNS.'
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. .. .. Mr. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
THE LONDON COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
WEDNESDAY 8th APRIL WEDNESDAY
WEDNESDAY WEDNESDAY
THIRD GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
The great drama in three acts and a prologue adapted from Hugh Conway's famous book, entitled
"CALLED BACK."
As played at the Prince's Theatre, London, for 200 nights, and played by this Company with enormous success at Theatres Royal, Calcutta, and Madras—pronounced by the Press and Public to be the greatest Drama of modern days.
CHARACTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gilbert Vaughan .. .. .. | Mr. A. J. Byde, |
| Arthur Kenyon (his Friend) .. | ,, W. S. Craven. |
| Dr. Ceneri .. .. .. | ,, Fred Boud. |
| Anthony March (Pauline's Brother). | ,, F. M. Pace. |
| Paolo Macari (a Political Spy) .. | ,, J. H. Nunn. |
| Petroff } (Conspirators) } | ,, A. D. Long. |
| Boiski } | ,, W. Wreford. |
| Major Markaloff (Governor of Siberian Prison) .. .. .. | ,, F. Page. |
| Capt. Varmaloff. .. .. .. | ,, F. Manning. |
| Detective .. .. .. .. | ,, F. Praleigh. |
| Pauline (Dr. Ceneri's). .. .. | Miss Eugenie Vernie |
| Alice (Kenyon's Wife) .. .. | ,, H. De Valence. |
| Priscilla Drew (an old Servant) .. | ,, Annie Rose. |

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS.
PROLOGUE.
Tableau I.—FRIENDS.—Gilbert Vaughan's Lodging in Walpole-street.
Tableau II.—The Blind Witness— The Murder. In Danger and in Darkness.
ACT I.—Husband and Wife. By law not love. The Banished Past.—Tableau. THE VISION.
ACT II.—Tableau.—I. A BLACK LIE. Tableau—II. SIBERIA.
In search of truth. The name of the man.
ACT III—Recognition. A Traitor's Doom. From Grief to Joy.
To be preceded by the petite Farce by J. H. Nunn in one act, entitled
A RADICAL CURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Squire Poisitive .. .. .. .. | Mr. J. H. Nunn. |
| Doctor Careless .. .. .. .. | ,, F. M. Page. |
| Tom .. .. .. .. .. | ,, A. D. Long. |
| Lily (With Song) .. .. .. .. | Miss H. De Valence. |

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Boxes and orchestra stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
LOOK OUT FOR THE NEXT.
BURLESQUE! BURLESQUE!!
ALI BABA.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the name of NIXON & Co.
CHAS. E. NIXON.
8th April, 1885.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1885-86.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his certificate to the assessment books for 1885-86 for the A and D wards.
A—Fort.
Colaba.
D—Girgaum.
Walkeshwar.
Mahaluxmi.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

BARON LIEBIGS MILK.
WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for India for the sale of
BARON LIEBIGS CONDENSED MILK
which has been honored everywhere with the highest awards, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the purest and healthiest food for infants.
In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.
MARTIN COHEN & CO.
10, Forbes-street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—At the Quarterly Meeting of the Corporation to be held on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, T. Binney, Esquire, will move to the following effect that—(1) it is undesirable to continue the system of passing the drains and sewers of the city in the charge of the Health Officer, and that such drains and sewers should be transferred to the Executive Engineer; (2) that the Commissioner be asked to submit his reply to the question as to the reasons why progress reports have not been furnished to the Town Council in accordance with the resolutions of the Corporation.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th April, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
REDUCED RATES FOR WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN AND COMMON SEEDS FROM CAWNPORE VIA ALLAHABAD TO BOMBAY.
ATTENTION is called to the following REDUCED RATES, per maund, which will, until further notice, be charged, in lieu of rates previously quoted for Wheat and for other Grain and Common seeds from Cawnpore (via Jabalpur) to Bombay, viz.:—
For Wheat..... Rs. 0 12 11 per maund.
For other Grain and Common seeds..... Rs. 0 13 0 per maund.
Grain, &c., carried by this route is brought through to Bombay without transhipment.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the first of April, 1885.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1885, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1884.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia and Gocooldas Deojee, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment by the Board of Mr. C. Douglas, as a director in the place of Mr. M. Mowat, resigned.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. BEHRAMANCK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, March 31, 1885.

GRAND
AL FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
Under the auspices of
THE HON'BLE LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY,
ON
FRIDAY, the 10th APRIL, 1885,
To
Celebrate the second anniversary of the
EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.
TICKETS—Rs. 1 each.
Children under 12 years, half price.
After defraying expenses, the surplus will be devoted to Local Charities.
Reserved chairs As. 4 each.
A SELECT AMATEUR PERFORMANCE AND THE DANCING PLATFORM
will be assisted by TWO BANDS,
AND VARIOUS OTHER AMUSEMENTS
will be provided for the Public.
THE VOLUNTEER BAND has been kindly lent by the Lieut.-Colonel and Officers of the B. V. R. C. for the occasion.
Tickets to be had at the door of the Gardens or at
W. J. ESSAI'S,
Forbes-street, Fort.

NOTICE.
FROM the 1st April, 1885, we have VACATED the STABLES in Bellasis Junction-road, near Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop, and REMOVED to the large building known as LOCKSLEY HALL, late Bombay Livery Stables, adjoining our commissariat stables, at Byculla.
Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MINEE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 900 tons of HOULMHEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER under three specifications. The Timber to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specifications.
The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (sharp) on Wednesday the 22nd April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th March, 1885.

THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,"
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.
THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from 1 April next.
To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.
Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil:—
Rs. 4 yearly.
Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager:—
G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
24-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

"ROUGH ON RATS'
CURE in Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Flies, Ants, Beetle, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers, Drugsists, Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE HOME GUARD.—The brightest and most attractive TOY ever invented. Rs. 4.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point. Apply to the Advocate-General's Office, High Court. Rent, Rs. 500.

RS. 10 REWARD.—LOST on Sunday night, between Colaba and Byculla, a Snake Scarf Pin. The above reward will be paid to the finder on returning it to A. J. T., Treacher & Co., Ld., Byculla.

TO LET, SHOPS or ground floor rooms in Tamarind Lane. Also a large workshop or godown in Marine-street. Apply to Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, No. 1, Dean Lane.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Selling off Briggs's Patterns at annas 2 each. Crewel Silk, 12 skeins per rupee.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-st.

KEROSINE OIL Cooking Stoves, just unpacked, a large consignment. A nice assortment to select from. From Rs. 3 each to Rs. 60, at STEWARD & Co, 2, Church-gate-street.

SILK, SILE, SILK.—A fresh and large quantity of Briggs's crewel, embroidery, gilocelle and outline silks received only by last mail. An inspection solicited by STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—White Kid Gloves, 2 Buttons, soft and fresh, Rs. 2; Best White French, 2 Buttons, Rs. 2-8; French Grey, 2 Buttons, Rs. 3 per pair.
THORPE & Co.,
Shirts-makers and Outfitters, Rampart-row.

OPERA or CRUSH Hats, a supply just to hand. Newest Shapes, best quality made, Rs. 11-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Tailors and Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SCARVES, Ties, and Bows, all the leading Shapes and Colours, just to hand. Priced moderately for cash.
THORPE & Co., Shirt-makers,
Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED, at once, CLERK competent of conducting the correspondence Department in an Exchange Bank. Good penmanship with a good knowledge of English indispensable. Applicants must produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply X. Y. Z., care of this office.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50.
CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 1, Tamarind-lane.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

TO LET, two very desirable large and lofty SHOPS below the Waverley Hotel. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUNGALOW, at MATHERAN, WANTED for the present season. Rent not exceeding Rs. 200. Apply "Mansfield," care of this paper.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

AMERICAN DOORS and VENETIANS. Half the price of teak. Light and durable. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 15, Marine-street.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by patrons for tyle and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

SPONGES, HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGAS DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peerbhai Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

£6 277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office, New Assurances last financial year 41,300,000.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c., Wool suits from Rs. 25. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

SEWING MACHINES of all kinds and description; an immense variety to select from. Special terms to large buyers.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds of Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 11-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class Cutter.—Y. A. LALKA & Co., Bombay.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Sausages and Cheese of Notan supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known maker, driving and hunting Whips, DADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, successors to P. Grant & Sons, Hornby-row Branch, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara scones, splendid necklaces, Phunkari purdans and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

WANTED, immediately, an English NURSE to take charge of a baby five months old. Liberal wages. Wet-Nurse preferred. Apply by letter or telegram to Mrs. DUKE, Sirdarpore, near Mhow, Central India.

COLOURED COTTON CHECKS and Stripes or Checks and Stripes Coatings. The Muir Mills Company Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

INDIAN VIEWS ALBUM, 24 Photos of views in Bombay, Calcutta, Simla, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Benares, Appropriate Present for a European to send Home. Price Re, 1 only. Sole Agents, SHROFF BROTHERS, No. 54, Esplanade Cross Road.

THERE will be a sale of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and FANCY ARTICLES at the Cathedral High School, Fort, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 7th and 8th, from 3 to 7 p.m., on behalf of the schools and Zenana work in connexion with the Ladies' Association S. P. G.—April 4.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currantase Picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

D. RAE,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
Surveyor and Valuator, Consulting Engineer to the Bombay, Kurrachee and Deccan Ice Companies, has this day estabalished himself in Bombay as CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, and VALUATOR.
Steam Engines and Machinery of all kinds ashore or afloat examined and reported on. Terms on application to D. Rae, 160, Middle Colaba.
April 6, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 23,150 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required from time to time, commencing 1st June next, on the conditions given in the specification, which can be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 P.M. (sharp) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash, or Government promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd April, 1885.

NOTICE.
BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.
THE Committee beg to announce that the following hours and fees for admission to this Bath are now in force:—
HOURS OF ADMISSION.
From sunrise to 7 a. m. every day the Bath will be reserved for SUBSCRIBERS.
From 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to sunset the Bath will be open to NONSUBSCRIBERS.
From 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. every day, except Sundays and gazetted holidays, the Bath will be reserved for LADIES.
RATES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Life membership ..... | Rs. 100 |
| Two years do. ..... | ,, 50 |
| Quarterly do. ..... | ,, 9 |
| Monthly do. ..... | ,, 4 |
| Ladies' ticket per month ..... | ,, 2 |
| Single Bath, annas four. | |

By order of the Committee,
RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary secretary.
April 4, 1885.

FLIES AN BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gopher Chipmunks, cleared out fast. "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDY, the 8th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood furniture, rich star cut glassware, handsome flow r vases, rich table hanging and wall lamps, marble fruits and toys, handsome oleographs and pictures, sewing machine, black wood and teakwood cots, round marble tables, arm and without arm chairs, easy and folding chairs sofas, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, couches, cupboards, concertinas accordians, perfumery, one bundle of shawls railway rugs and dhoties, and other miscellaneous articles.
JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.
Under instructions from the Commandant 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., the following horses:—
2 Walers.
4 Arabs and Persians.
4 Country-breds.
The horses are in good condition and are well worthy of the attention of carriage proprietors.
On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 20 cases, Price and Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of balm of Columbia, Vanilla sticks, assorted syrup, lime juice and g ycerine, lavender water, florida water, eau de cologne, essence of frangipani, hockey club, bouquet, rose geranium, patchori, kiss-me-quick, ylang-ylang, jasmin, jamaica, ginger, peppermint, hand mirror, macassar oil, golden oil, &c., &c.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE of 2 cases haberdashery, &c., advertised to be sold by Public Auction THIS DAY, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of Mahomed Hosain an adjudged insolvent, has been POSTPONED until further orders.
By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1885, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort, by order and on account and risk of whom it may concern, the following—
Landed ex s. s. Nizam.
F R 1226-99—2 cases silk umbrellas of various kinds.
N B.—All the above will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room No. 4 Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Samuel Kidule trading under the name of Kiddie Brothers, an insolvent, the following—
1 Palanquin office shigram with Horse, Harness &c,
1 riding horse with saddle, bridle &c.
Also property of Gentlemen.
English Riding Saddle by Keat.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.
The sale of stock in trade in Hummum-street, Fort, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 11th instant.

SALE OF BOILERS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, on the Port Trust ground, opposite Victoria Bunder, on account and at the risk of Moosajee Kouramjee—
3 double tube boilers by Galloway and Sons, 21 by 6, with galloway tubes and fittings, each weighing about 14 tons.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are in treated to sell by Public Auction without reserve to the highest bidder at the Waverley Billiard Rooms in Rampart Row, Fort, on account of the concerned—
2 full sized mahogany billiard tables, nearly new, by the well-known makers John Roberts & Co., with balls cues, &c., complete, and in excellent order. Will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best electroplated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square and cottage piano by Collard and Collard, very little used, a strong built mail phaeton, a lady's saddle, handsome large flowervases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of Captain A. B. MEIN, the same comprises rich star cut wine service, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet stand, with 4 bottles, biscuit box, breakfast companion, egg and pickle frames, tea and coffee service complete, sugar basin, tea pot, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, hotwater vegetable dishes, 6 at steel table and dessert knives by Joseph Rodgers, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier, oval, writing and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables with or without marble tops, drawing-room easy, new, folding, reclining, office, American and Manila pattern, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard with mirror glassback, sofa and reclining couches, marble top teapoys, whatnot with drawer, dumbwaiter, toilet, cane seat and hat stands, book and teipoi stands, single and double screens, chiffonier with mirror glass, iron and teakwood, bedsteads, baby's and cane cots, clothes press, wardrobe, glass door cupboard, handsome blackwood double door almyra, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glasses, handsome large flower vases, table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, hand one Brussels carpet, clock, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
1 lady's saddle.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TAAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder, to close consignment.
150 First-class teak squares.
83 Second do. do.
At Mangaon, 1,000 Saroo-kuna—
About 30 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SPLENDID SILVER RACE CUPS FOR SALE.
On MONDAY, the 13th April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the composition—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Arabian Cup..... | about 786 | Tolas. |
| 1 Jug..... | ,, 323 | ,, |
| 1 Silver-gilt Hyderabad Cup... | ,, 322 | ,, |
| 1 Cup..... | ,, 155 | ,, |
| 1 Cup and Tray..... | ,, 311 | ,, |
| 1 Silver-gilt Shield..... | ,, 246 | ,, |
| 1 Cup and Tray..... | ,, 246 | ,, |

These can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 14th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba near the Observatory, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, and the following days, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Glenroy and Co., comprising their business account of the death of the son of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Glenroy, the same comprises real Japanese flower vases and jars, cloisonné plates and bowls, trays, tea and coffee cups and saucers, China dinner, dessert and breakfast services, tea and coffee services, sugar jars, washhand sets, flower pots and jars, China gongs, copper enamelled plates, lacquered trays, silk screens, slippers and handkerchiefs, Bombay and Surat work boxes, Viziagapatam ivory works, Nusser-bad ivory toys, silk and paper umbrellas, and fans bronze ornaments, China trunks, camphorwood chests, Benares and Moradabad goods, &c., &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Also at the same place immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the stock the undersigned are instructed to sell by Auction the unexpired lease of the premises occupied by Messrs. Glenroy & Co., of which further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS, &c.

## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

FIGHTING AT SUAKIM.

THE latest telegrams from Suakim to the Home papers indicated that the advance against Osman was about to be made. General Graham made a reconnaissance in force on Thursday, March 12, in the direction of Hasheen. "At eleven o'clock," a correspondent says, "our force had advanced to the base of a range of low hills. The mounted infantry and advanced scouts were supported by the main body of all corps, some 600 yards to the rear. Meanwhile the Indian contingent and the cavalry were thrown out on both sides in skirmishing order along the entire front for scouting purposes. Both flanks kept on steadily advancing. Our scouts in ascending the boulder-strewn hill, the ridges of which were covered thickly with brush, were compelled to move forward in Indian file, owing to the narrowness of the only practicable pathway. On arriving at the summit they suddenly saw the enemy was massed in the valleys. Seeing us, Osman Digma's men got immediately into positions of shelter, only parties of forty or fifty remaining in sight. Our men still continued their advance, and when they were well on the ridge a party of Hadendowas rushed out of ambush, and Captain Birch, of the Surrey, who was with the scouts, was wounded in the shoulder with a spear. Our men did not fire till within ten yards of the foe, and the enemy replied. Three of our infantry were wounded, and several of the rebels were killed. Lieutenant O'Connor killed four of them, and his horse was shot under him. The enemy were seen all along the range, and were evidently massing their troops. Our object having been attained, the order was given for the whole force to retire, and the Arabs showed no disposition to follow us. The British infantry and guards have been left half-way on the road to the hills supporting the Indian Contingent. The Bengal Cavalry have taken a number of prisoners." Our troops are not now so harassed by the Arabs at night.

Telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, March 14, one correspondent says :—

The rebels were as active as ever last night, and commenced harassing us much earlier than usual. At nine o'clock the outlying pickets sent in word that they could see several small parties of the enemy creeping towards our lines. The various guards at once turned out, and quietly prepared to give the enemy a warm reception. Meanwhile, some of the rebels had got well within range, and were then observed by the Sikh picket between the Water Forts. The Indians at once fired a volley, and the fort on the right followed up with a few rounds from their Krupp guns. They fired case-shell, and evidently with effect, for a subsequent examination of the ground that had been occupied by the enemy showed traces of blood, especially beneath a tree overhanging some wells, as if several men had been badly wounded. As usual, however, no bodies were found. While this skirmish was going on our men were engaged with the enemy almost all along the lines; but except at two points there was no fighting at anything like close quarters. A small body of the enemy succeeded in getting near the camp of the 5th Irish Lancers, but were easily driven off after a slight skirmish, in the course of which two Lancers were slightly wounded. Almost simultaneously a similar body of rebels made an attack upon the Sikh camp. Here again the rebels were repulsed with little difficulty, leaving one of their number dead on the field. It was curious to note the persistency and daring with which the rebels endeavoured to secure the dead body of the comrade. Again and again, despite the fire of the Indians, they tried to drag away the corpse, from which they seemed unaccountably loth to part. The pickets were firing at the enemy on and off all night. At noon to-day the rebels attempted a daring cattle raid right under our noses, so to speak. But the Krupp in the right Water Fort, and the guns of H. M. S. Dolphin quickly opened them, and they were compelled to retire without their expected booty.

General Graham has written an answer to Osman Digma's letter threatening to drive our troops into the sea if they ventured beyond Suakim. The General denounces the barbarous war of extermination which the Mahdi is carrying on as contrary to all the teachings of Mahommed. England is herself a Mahommedan Power, and the war which she is now waging is in no way a religious war, but is undertaken to restore peace and order to the Soudan. The letter concludes by recalling the victories of El Teb and Tamaneib; and Osman Digma is threatened with a still more crushing defeat unless he averts the blow by immediate submission.

THE RECONNAISSANCE FROM SUAKIM.

Telegrams are published to-day which gave a fuller account than that we print elsewhere of the reconnaissance from Suakim yesterday. When our troops paraded they made a splendid array of 10,300 men. They were inspected by General Graham ; and the following is the *Standard* correspondent's description of the movements afterwards :—

The cavalry moved forward with the battery of Horse Artillery. The Bengal Lancers were thrown out as scouts ; the 5th Lancers were on the right, the 20th Hussars on the left. The mounted infantry formed a second line, being out on the flanks of the cavalry and in rear in support of both regiments. The Indian infantry marched out four miles across the plain after the cavalry and then halted in reserve, the British infantry remaining under arms in rear ready to march out to support the native infantry if the rebels advanced in great force to attack them. The Arabs, who had been seen in great numbers on the nearest hills, apparently watching the imposing parade of our troops, fell back as the cavalry advanced. The scouts of the Bengal lancers and the mounted infantry crossed the ridge abandoned by the enemy, and descended into the amphitheatre surrounded on three sides by lofty hills in which Hasheen lies. They found the village and wells entirely deserted ; but four prisoners were taken, with a few rifles and spears which the natives had left behind them in their hasty flight. According to the friendly natives, the village was on the previous night occupied by a body of three thousand of the enemy. It was quite half-past nine when we occupied Hasheen. No sooner had we done so than small parties of the Arabs showed on the crests of the surrounding hills, and at once opened fire upon us. The 20th Hussars, while skirmishing among some thick bushes on the extreme right of the valley, were suddenly attacked by a party of mounted Arabs ; one man was killed, and his body was not recovered. A sergeant was badly wounded and separated from the others, but the mounted infantry charged the Arabs, drove them back, and carried off the wounded sergeant. The Lancer scouts on the left fell back before a sharp fire from the heights, and as they did so were charged by a body of Arabs on foot. Captain Birch had his chin laid open by a sword-cut, and received a lance-thrust in the throat, but he broke the spear in his assailant's hands and killed him. In spite of his wound Captain Birch remained pluckily at his post, directing the movements of his men. The objects of the reconnaissance having been achieved, and a knowledge gained of the position and nature of Hasheen and its wells, and of the strength of the enemy there, the force withdrew and returned to camp at eleven o'clock.

The enemy's losses in the skirmish are unknown, but it is certain that many fell. The fire of the mounted infantry was very effective, and whenever it was directed against the groups of Arabs on the heights they very quickly disappeared behind the crests of the hills.

The force was to march out to Hasheen again to-day and construct zareebas on three isolated hills. The East Surrey Regiment was to take five days' rations and occupy the zareebas.

A *daily Chronicle* telegram from Suakim on March 20 says :—Our force started again at daylight this morning for Hasheen. It is believed that a battle is imminent on the hills just beyond that place. The troops have taken two days' rations, and no less than 25,000 gallons of water. To-day the Gardner battery of six guns has been taken forward for the first time. The guns are drawn by mules. Captain Crooke, of the marines, is in command of the artillery. The transport and commissariat arrangements on the march are under the direction of Captain Decesasson.

LORD WOLSELEY'S FORCE.

The most important news from Lord Wolseley's force is that all the troops had come in from the Korti-Gakdul line, and that our soldiers will be all in their summer cantonments in the course of a few days. General Dormer's camp is situated, we are told, on high, sandy, and strong ground studded with mimosa trees. This spot, called Tani, is near the Nile, and two miles north of Ambukol. As far as can be gathered, the brigade under General Brackenbury will be situated near or at Debbeh ; but it is too early to speak positively, for either the exact locality has not yet been fixed on for all the troops or changes have recently been made. At all events, the accounts have been somewhat conflicting. For example, it was originally stated that General Brackenbury was to be cantoned at Handak. Sir Evelyn Wood is to command all the troops stationed between Merawee and Dongola.

NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

A messenger arrived at Korti on Sunday, March 15, from Omdurman, having made the journey in five days. He confirms the death of General Gordon, but says he was killed by the Waden Nejuni people. When the Mahdi heard that General Gordon had been killed he was much incensed. The messenger adds that the two sons of Khasm-el-Moos, many Egyptians and Turks, and prominent sheikhs of the Shaglyeh tribe were killed after the capture of Khartoum, but no Soudanese. Another correspondent sends the following account of the report brought by the messenger :—The man states that the Mahdi has a very large following of men, women, and children. His followers are very enthusiastic. Mahomed Ahmed lives among his people, crossing to Khartoum occasionally to pray, but never sleeping there. Slatin Bey is in chains at Omdurman, although he has become a Moslem, and is known as Osman. The Roman Catholic missionaries taken prisoners at Obeid and Gebel Nuba, seven women and five men, are at Omdurman, wearing dervishes' dresses to protect them from insult. The letter this man has brought with him is written on a piece of cotton and sewn into his shirt. It implores assistance for some prisoners. I withhold names and details for prudential reasons. The letter was dated the 3rd of February, 1885, and addressed to the Roman Catholic priest, Padre Vincentini. It states that Don Lingi, the superior of the Soudan mission, is ill at Obeid. It further begs parties not to attempt to open negotiations with the Mahdi, seeking to secure the prisoners' liberation, as it would but endanger their heads. The misfortunes of those in his (the Mahdi's) toils, the writer declares, have reached an unfathomable depth. The closing sentences of the letter are as follows :—"Khartoum has been sacked, and its people massacred. We calculate the number of victims at over 2,000. The Consul Hansal was murdered, with all the Europeans and General Gordon."

A female slave in the Bazaar at Korti has been recognized by one of Gordon's soldiers from Khartoum. On being questioned, she said she was the slave of one of the native officers in Hicks Pasha's army. After that force marched into the interior she remained at Khartoum, and lived there as the servant of a widow. When the town was captured she was robbed of everything she had, and was carried off to Omdurman. There she was sold as a slave to one of the Kabbabish Arabs, and by him resold to her present master. She says that all the slaves, women, and children were carried away and sold after the capture of Khartoum, none except men being killed. A fortnight before the town fell there was a severe fight between General Gordon's troops and the Arabs.

THE ARREST OF ZOBEHR PASHA.

Zobehr Pasha was arrested early on Saturday morning, March 14, at Alexandria, by the English military authorities. At midnight Zobehr's sons, two friends, and his steward were arrested in Cairo by the English military authorities, and were despatched by a special train, under a strong guard, to Alexandria, where, together with Zobehr himself, they were taken on board the Iris, which left shortly afterwards, sailing under sealed orders. Much excitement was aroused among the natives by these arrests, the legality of which they (contest. It is said that the arrests were made at the suggestion of Lord Wolseley, and because of communication with the Mahdi. Zobehr was arrested as he was coming out of his house. He appeared surprised, but offered no resistance. Sheriff Pasha, Abdur Rehman Pasha, and a number of others, are said to have personally waited upon the Khedive, to protest against the arrest of Zobehr.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AND GENERAL GORDON.

THE committee of the fund for providing a national memorial of General Gordon held their first meeting at the Mansion House on Saturday morning, March 14. The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge. Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield submitted a proposal for the erection of a hospital at Port Said as a national memorial to General Gordon. The urgent necessity which existed for a British hospital there, he said, was evident. A committee had been formed in England for the purpose of obtaining the necessary funds, so as to commence without further delay the building of a British hospital at Port Said, and their exertions were stimulated by the knowledge that upon the requisition of the English residents a grant of land was made by the Suez Canal Company and confirmed in perpetuity by the Egyptian Government. This land, valued at £4,500, was now encumbered by a duly conveyed, and £1,200 had been subscribed towards the building fund. The residents at Port Said had promised £100, and at Suez £50 a year had been guaranteed towards the annual expenses. Sir Edward Inglefield then submitted the plans of the hospital to accommodate 100 patients. The rough estimate of the cost of the building was £11,000. When the hospital had been erected and furnished it could be maintained by local subscriptions, and it would be open to persons of all nationalities, classes, and creeds. He suggested that it should be called the Gordon Memorial. Such a work of benevolence, universal in its first principles and never-ending in its utility, was worthy to be undertaken as a national tribute to the memory of a Christian warrior—one who, ever forgetful of self, lived only for the benefit of his fellow-men ; and, like Jesus, laid down his life at the last, after many months of self-sacrifice and untold acts of heroism, in the sacred performance of duty and love for those whose lives he had protected so long and hoped to have saved in the end.

The Prince of Wales then said : The object of our meeting is to do honour to the name of a great Englishman and of a noble soldier. It would almost be out of place and superfluous on my part if I were to say anything in praise of that distinguished man who we have every reason to believe is dead. His name and his deeds are as well known to all of you as I am inclined to think they are known to the whole nation. His career as a soldier, as a philanthropist, and as a Christian is a matter of history. Our object to-day is to determine on some great national memorial to his name and memory. The public takes the deepest interest in ensuring that the memorial should be worthy of his name. The difficulty no doubt arises in the minds of all of us what would be a suitable memorial. Many would wish for some fine statue, some fine monument ; but we who know what Gordon was feel convinced that the living nothing would be more distasteful to him personally than that any memorial should be erected in the shape of a statue or of any great monument. His tastes were most simple, and we all know he was most modest. What might be brought more prominently before the public, though in every act of his life the name was brought, I am inclined to think, as prominently before the nation as that of any soldier or any great Englishman we have to know of at the present time. Sir Edward Inglefield has been kind enough to read to you a memorandum of a proposal that a much-needed hospital at Port Said should be established as a memory of General Gordon, to be called the Gordon Memorial Hospital. I am inclined to think that, if this proposal is approved of, the scheme is a very good one. I think that nothing in the nature of a hospital would have been more acceptable to General Gordon than a hospital with which his name would have been associated. He was perhaps one of the most unselfish of men ever known, and his thoughts were always of others. A "hospital" were built—and it is well known by all accustomed to the East that the building could be erected in a comparatively short space of time—the building could be completed and furnished and use if the war in the Soudan is likely to be prolonged ; but even when that is over, it will remain for ever one of the most useful institutions—an international one—that could possibly have been built. The many ships of all nations that go up and down the Canal will see this building, and they will, if necessary, be reminded of the name of Gordon, which will be associated with it. As time is short, I will not trouble you with much more that I could say and would wish to have said with regard to the great soldier who in all probability has been taken from us. I feel that it would be unwise for me to detain you any longer. I will now only move the first resolution :—"That this committee, having heard the letters and examined the plans submitted by Sir E. Inglefield, are of opinion that the establishment of a proposed hospital at Port Said would form a suitable national memorial to General Gordon, and that the same be forthwith carried into effect." Before sitting down, I wish only to say one word more, and this will also be alluded to by the Commander-in-Chief, who will second this resolution. I feel sure that any memorial which is to be erected in memory of General Gordon would be incomplete unless in some way or other the name of his distinguished lieutenant, Colonel Stewart, were associated with it. Possibly it might be desirable to call one of the great wards the Stewart Ward. Colonel Stewart shared all the dangers, all the difficulties of General Gordon, and his life was equally sacrificed in the cause of duty. I feel sure, gentlemen, you would not wish me to omit the name of Colonel Stewart. The Duke of Cambridge seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Duke of Edinburgh, seconded by Lord Granville, it was resolved "That a sub-committee, composed of the following members of the committee, be appointed to carry out the scheme—namely, the Lord Mayor, Lord Ripon, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir E. Inglefield, Sir H. Acland, Mr. Walter, M.P., the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. E. Baring, Mr. Morley, M.P., Mr. Sutherland, M.P., Sir Joseph Fayrer—with power to add to their number." The Lord Chancellor briefly proposed, and Cardinal Manning seconded, "That in the event of a balance of the fund remaining after paying the cost of the erection and completion of the hospital at Port Said, it is resolved that it shall be applied to some benevolent and useful institution or purpose as the committee may determine, having special regard to General Gordon's philanthropic character." This also was adopted unanimously. As the Prince of Wales and the other members of the royal family drove away they were loudly cheered by an immense crowd which had assembled outside the Mansion House.

## ITALY AND THE SOUDAN.

SIGNOR MANCINI replied at considerable length to four questions which were put to him in the Italian Chamber on March 15 respecting Italy's foreign policy and the understanding with other Powers. Questions concerning the Red Sea and the Mediterranean he declared to be perfectly legitimate, for Italy had a colonial policy, which was one of civilization and peace. Even if she had wished, Italy could not remain an indifferent spectator of the colonial activity of other Powers. An expedition would be sent to the Congo as soon as the Red Sea expeditions were completed. An envoy would be sent to Abyssinia to draw closer the bonds with that country, while England assured them of the freedom of the port of Massowa for the importation of their goods. In reply to a question whether the Government had concluded agreements with England, Signor Mancini said :—After the fall of Khartoum we did not think it fitting to offer our aid, for that might have wounded the pride of the noble and powerful English nation ; but Count Nigra was instructed to intimate that if we were appealed to for our co-operation in the Soudan, we were ready to take our part in the civilizing mission undertaken by England. The reply of England could not have been more kindly or more cordial. While thanking us for our offer, the British Government declared that at that moment England could and must be sufficient to herself. Since then our relations with Great Britain have been marked by the utmost friendliness. Italy is not impatient ; particularly as, when the Government decided on co-operating with England in the Soudan, the season was not the right one for beginning operations. The Government have not entered into any engagements, nor will they undertake any without the authority of Parliament. Signor Mancini went on to declare the assumption that an estrangement had taken place between Italy on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other to be quite unfounded. "In all our negotiations with England," he said "we took care to make it clear that Italy could enter into no engagements which were contrary to the agreement concluded with the two empires."

With Turkey the relations of Italy were on a regular footing. "Reassured," said the Minister, "by our loyal declarations, the Porte has relinquished the policy of hostility towards Italy which was suggested to it." Signor Ricotti, Minister of War, stated that Italy was in a position to support her action in Africa by despatching fifteen or twenty thousand men at a day's notice.

## PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

IN the sitting of the Reichstag, on March 14, Prince Bismarck again affirmed in unmistakeable language the re-establishment of a complete understanding between England and Germany. The statement was brought out by an insinuation made by Herr Windthorst that, in spite of the Chancellor's recent tranquillizing announcement concerning the relations with England, everything was still in flames. Prince Bismarck said :—I am really astonished at such a statement. I have seen neither flames nor smoke. I do not know what the honorable member may have seen burning. He never does anything without a definite object. What aim can he have, then, in this remark? I have here extracts from to-day's London papers on the impression produced in that capital by my speech yesterday, and they all describe it as a sign that the recent Anglo-German tension is regarded in Berlin and London as being over. How is it possible that a speech which, on the other side of the Channel has produced such a pleasant effect, should make on a member sitting only ten paces from me an impression that everything between us and England is still in flames? This is quite incomprehensible to me. Mr. Gladstone's words referred to here, which I am pleased to repeat, emphasize the friendship between England and Germany which Herr Windthorst, in contradiction to my former assurances, still doubts. Those statements expressly accentuate that, so far as Germany is concerned, Mr. Gladstone will stand behind no one in his liking for this country. The Chancellor then read the last sentences of Mr. Gladstone's speech, and continued—"How is it possible that the same events produce such a different impression on two men? Has Mr. Gladstone more affection for Germany than Herr Windthorst? That cannot think ; but that Mr. Gladstone has, at all events, a better appreciation of our colonial policy than Herr Windthorst, the leader of one of our great parties, is shown by his remarks. Doubts as to the stabilityof peace are certainly dangerous at all times : I do not refer to the Stock Exchange, but to their influence on partisans who are accustomed to swear in *in verba magistri*." Prince Bismarck then hinted that such doubts increase the hopes of certain discontented parties in Germany for disturbances which might enable them to attain their object—as, for instance, the restoration of the kingdom of Hanover, "which is only possible through Germany or Prussia waging an unsuccessful war." The Chancellor continued :—"Thus it cannot be regarded as a trifling matter when leading politicians use such words. Herr Windthorst is mistaken in his doubts as to peace, and I must beg him not to cherish such hopes, but to speak openly, otherwise peaceful relations with other Great Powers are made to appear doubtful without any reason." Upon Herr Windthorst's expression of the hope "that Germany would soon return to peace with other nations," Prince Bismarck remarked, "We are already at peace with them, and, I repeat, we have of late never been otherwise. Do you believe I should have sent my son to England to try to pick a quarrel there?" Herr Windthorst here exclaimed, "Make up a quarrel." Upon Prince Bismarck repeating that the differences with England had been solved, Herr Windthorst expressed his congratulations, whereupon the Chancellor remarked ironically, "I am grateful to him ; it seems to me, as a Frenchman says, *avec vire jaune*. Meanwhile I willingly accept his congratulations."

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BURMAH.

In the House of Lord Viscount Sidmouth asked Her Majesty's Government whether it was intended to renew diplomatic realtions with the kingdom of Burmah. He said he would only add a few words, as he hoped that the Government were giving full consideration—which he had no reason to doubt—to the important subject of the relation of this country with Burmah. He woud ask, further (600)lbs. weight, including the weight of the howdah. Such rapid movements were very effective against a half-disciplined enemy, and created a panic amongst men who considered themselves safe from surprise when 20 and 25 miles separated them from their opponents. Describing the mode of riding and of carrying the men and their impediments, he criticised the method which, according to diagrams, seems to have been adopted in the Soudan of forming the camels into a large square by themselves, and the men into smaller flanking squares on the extension of the diagonal. This, he said, seemed to him to be a mistake, the men being much more exposed than they would be if posted between the camels, under the protection of the animals, whence they could keep up a continuous well-directed fire in comparative safety. Showing that camels had been used for upwards of 3,000 years, he referred to a *Standard* Korti telegram of the 8th inst., which stated that of all the camels that went out with the heavy brigade six months ago, only four returned with them. This frightful loss he attributed to bad saddles, and he suggested that it would prove a great monetary saving in the end if the Government would have 500 or 600 well padded riding saddles made up later on approved pattern in India. As a proof of what camels could do if this essential was attended to, he cited a case in which the Scinde Camel Corps under Sir Charles Napier marched 80 miles a night for five nights with only 10 per cent of sore backs.

A discussion followed, in which it seemed to be thought that, judging from such data as the illustrations of the war in the Soudan, the best use has not been made of camels in the present war ; that it was a mistake not to carry two men, and not to drive in the Indian fashion, with a piece of wood through the cartilage of the nose, and a pair of reins, instead of the single halter round the nose which gave no command over the animal. One speaker referred to Napoleon's Dromedary Corps in Egypt, when two soldiers were carried back to back, and were so effective as to put a stop to the Bedouin raids, by being able to pursue them at the speed of their fleet horses, and to keep it up longer. The only objection was stated by the French accounts to be that the men were all attacked by lung disease. The gallant lecturer said that the Scinde Camel Corps the men were a remarkably healthy lot, and he never heard of camel-riding having any ill effect on the lungs.

Lord Napier of Magdala, in moving a vote of thanks to General Green, said there were two kinds of Camel Corps, one such a perfect organisation as that administered by Sir Charles Napier—whose words and writings had left so deep an impression on every one who served with him, such a complete Camel Corps as General Green had served in ; and there was the temporary council raised at a moment's notice, which also might be of very great service on emergencies. If a perfect Camel Corps were raised, it was of the utmost importance that the animals should be under the control of a perfectly trained driver, and that the combatants should be ready to leave the camels and form up at a moment's notice. As a means of transporting infantry from one point to another rapidly, the temporary Camel Corps might be formed from animals taken from the baggage herd and might be extremely useful. In this connection the organizing the Indian Mutiny. On such occasions it was an advantage to make one man drive and the other ride, so that the camel should carry two men on the line of action. He had had the good fortune to utilise baggage camels in that way in Central India, and very valuable he had found them, the only drawback being that in a close country, in narrow, bad roads, the camel tailed off so that on the leading body coming in sight of the enemy it was difficult to get the rest up into line in time to be of any service. But in the desert, of course, that objection did not apply. He had so mounted the 7th Light Infantry, and though they found camel riding very troublesome at first, and complained very much, they soon got over their difficulties, and took great interest in the work and learned to be expert in picking up the camels. On several occasions, from the steady going qualities of the baggage camel, which could endure more than the horse, he had been able, in pursuing native cavalry mutineers to come up with them, though they had often the opportunity of getting remounts as they retreated and do good service against them. On one occasion he had witnessed a single combat between a camel man and a horseman, the former having a pistol and a sword, and the latter a carbine and lance. The camel man was a mutineer, who came to reconnoitre for his friends, and left behind him, concealed in the sand hills, and he did not want to have their number known. The camel man naturally desired to come as near as he could, and his Scinde horseman, who was a brave young fellow, rode out to meet. As soon as they got within speaking distance, the horseman hailed and asked, Whose man are you? To which the camel man replied "I am Tantia Topee's man." His man replied, "All right, come along," trying to close at the same time. But the camel man, when he found him getting close, got suspicious, turned about, and went as hard as he could for his own lines. The horseman followed him, and being more active was able to attack his quarters. The camel man, owing to the motion of the camel, could not fire, but the horseman brought his carbine to bear, fired, and wounded his enemy in the thigh. The camel man, however, was plucky, and, urging his camel to his top speed, tore up a piece of cloth and bound up the wound as he went. Then the horseman rode after him, and after a scrimmage gave him a thrust in the side with his spear. That evidently had great effect, but it did not stop the camel man, who was saved by a dozen horseman riding out of the enemy's lines and driving off his assailant, who had to get back in a hurry (cheers). He well remembered their gallant friend General Green coming up to the release of Lucknow with his regiment of Punjaubees, and how admirably he and his regiment had behaved (cheers).

The vote of thanks was accorded by acclamation.

THE BENGAL SETTLEMENT.

Sir G. Balfour asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would cause to be presented to the House as brief a memorandum as the subject would allow showing the main heads of the arrangements connected with the permanent settlement of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa entered into in 1793, so as to bring out the nature and extent of the promises made by Government to protect the rights of cultivators, and how far these promises had since 1793 been fulfilled or left unfulfilled ; with other particulars.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—After considering very fully the possibility of presenting to the House such a memorandum as that indicated by my hon friend it seems that, however interesting and instructive such a document might be, it would necessarily be of so controversial a nature as to be valueless, except as being the expression of the opinion of the person who had compiled it. In connexion with the Bengal Tenancy Act the India Office has received about 5,000 pages of matter, a selection from which will be presented. These papers will, I hope, place hon. members in possession of much of the information asked for by the hon. member for Kincardine.

MEDIATISED INDIAN PRINCES.

Dr. Cameron asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he would inform the House of the answer to the mediatised Indian Princes who offered troops to the British Government for employment in the Soudan ; or if, as had been done in the case of similar offers from the Colonies, he would lay the correspondence on the subject upon the table.

Mr. Cross said no despatch had yet been received from the Indian Government on the subject. The offers of three Indian Princes had been formally acknowledged.

INDIAN CONTINGENT TO EGYPT.

Dr. Cameron asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any remonstrance was received by the Indian Government as to the inadequacy of the veterinary establishment sent with the Indian Contingent to Egypt in 1882, and the dangers thereby entailed upon the British forces with which it co-operated.

Mr. Cross said a representation was made to the Indian Government on this subject. There was no occasion for any great complaint.

ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Grant asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether a despatch had been received by the Secretary of State for India from the Government of India, stating its views on the subject of the rules for admission to the Indian Civil Service and of the Statutory Civil Service, and, if so, whether any reply to that despatch had been sent by the Secretary of State ; and whether he would lay the documents upon the table of the House.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—There has been correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the snbject referred to. It is not yet complete, and as the matter is still under consideration, it is not expedient that the documents should be laid on the table of the House.

## THE EMPLOYMENT OF CAMEL CORPS IN WARFARE.

AT the Royal United Service Institution on March 20 General Sir George W. Green, K.C.B., who was Adjutant of Sir C. Napier's famous Camel Corps in Scinde, read a paper on the employment of camel corps in Eastern countries where there animals are available. He began by an interesting account of the reasons which led to the formation of this corps in Scinde to checkmate the frequent raids of the frontier people into our territories, which, as speedily effected, surprising these eatimable individuals on one occasion by a march of 100 miles and on another of 75 miles and capturing the leaders who had been organising the raids. The corps consisted of between 500 and 600 trained riding camels, each carrying two armed men, one of whom was the driver, and rations for a week or ten days. The other was an infantry soldier carefully trained to light infantry drill, and the results obtained had been in the highest degree satisfactory. His idea for the future was that Camel Corps should be 500 strong, with the same number of well-armed native attendants under a commandant, which would then be available for the transport of a body of troops of 460 of all ranks for a distance of 60 or 70 miles in one night. A well-fed camel can carry (600)lbs. weight, including the weight of the howdah. Such rapid movements were very effective against a half-disciplined enemy, and created a panic amongst men who considered themselves safe from surprise when 20 and 25 miles separated them from their opponents. Describing the mode of riding and of carrying the men and their impediments, he criticised the method which, according to diagrams, seems to have been adopted in the Soudan of forming the camels into a large square by themselves, and the men into smaller flanking squares on the extension of the diagonal. This, he said, seemed to him to be a mistake, the men being much more exposed than they would be if posted between the camels, under the protection of the animals, whence they could keep up a continuous well-directed fire in comparative safety. Showing that camels had been used for upwards of 3,000 years, he referred to a *Standard* Korti telegram of the 8th inst., which stated that of all the camels that went out with the heavy brigade six months ago, only four returned with them. This frightful loss he attributed to bad saddles, and he suggested that it would prove a great monetary saving in the end if the Government would have 500 or 600 well padded riding saddles made up later on approved pattern in India. As a proof of what camels could do if this essential was attended to, he cited a case in which the Scinde Camel Corps under Sir Charles Napier marched 80 miles a night for five nights with only 10 per cent of sore backs.

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THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins tarnished by the use of colored and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purifying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists' Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

## THE ORGANISATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

MR. GEORGE C. T. BARTLEY, who recently resigned the office of principal agent to the Conservative party, writes as follows :—

Owing to the numerous reports which reach me, both privately and through the press, as to the reasons why I resigned the office of principal agent to the Conservative party, I should be glad if you would allow me a few lines of explanation. The reason why, in November last, I sent in my resignation was because the steps which I considered to be absolutely necessary for placing the party in its proper position were not taken. The details of party management I cannot, for obvious reasons, enter into. It is sufficient to say that, in my judgment, leaders—as, indeed, is openly acknowledged—have not been alive to the changes which have taken place, especially of late, and are not in harmony and touch with the great body of Conservatives among the middle and working classes throughout the country. The position which I held necessarily brought me into contact with many persons and organizations of Conservative principles throughout the country, and I am convinced that it has long been, and is now, the general opinion of Conservatives, as it is my own, that a distinct and definite line should be taken in all matters of great political moment. Simple criticism, obstruction, mild platitudes, and abuse, though they may pass in quiet times, will not now form and Opposition which can command the respect and confidence of the country. In critical times such as these the leaders should announce and publicly advocate the firm, decided, and patriotic policy they would substitute for the feebleness of the Government. My experience convinces me that the reason why the great mass of moderate men, who though calling themselves Liberal, yet hold their country dearer than their party, has not long ago combined with the Conservatives to stop the disastrous action of the Government, has been due to the fact that on pretty well every occasion during the last five years, feeble and weak as the Government policy has been, that announced by the Opposition has been practically little better. These are, I believe, the opinions of the great mass of Conservatives throughout the country, and I venture to think they are shared by no inconsiderable numbers of Conservative members of Parliament. Holding this view, I felt bound, without considering myself, to resign an office which I was proud to hold as long as I believed I could serve the Conservative cause, but which I could not desire to retain a moment longer than my power of useful service continued.

## THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO IRELAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

THE Dublin Town Council met on Monday, March 16, to consider the attitude to be assumed by the Corporation with regard to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Sir George Owens moved a resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Tarpey, proposing that an address of welcome should be presented to the royal visitors.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., moved an amendment to the effect that, inasmuch as the visit of the Prince of Wales was a political contrivance, designed to produce a deceptive show of satisfaction with the rule of Dublin Castle and the British Parliament, the council while most desirous that no disrespect should be offered to the royal visitors, should abstain from taking any part in the reception. In the course of his speech Mr. Sullivan said that if the Prince of Wales wanted a hearty welcome from the Irish people he should come over to open again the Parliament in College-green.

Alderman Meagher, M.P., in seconding the amendment, said that the people of Ireland had been long struggling for legislative independence, and so sure as the sun shone they would eventually accomplish it.

Alderman Moyers said the Nationalists in the Corporation were opposed against their convictions to support the amendment, which was in direct opposition to the feelings of the majority of their fellow-citizens. If ever the Irish party, who paraded themselves as the true rulers of Ireland, became the rulers of Ireland, they would crush out with an iron hand the faintest speck of liberty of opinion.

After a long discussion a division was taken, when forty-one voted for the amendment, and seventeen in favour of the original motion.

While the Corporation were opposing the presentation of an address, the Citizens Committee, composed of the most influential men in the city, were occupied in the Chamber of Commerce, in making arrangements for giving the Prince and Princess a splendid reception. It was arranged to present an address of welcome, to invite their Royal Highnesses to a citizens' ball, to call upon the Board of Works to illuminate the public buildings, to have a display of fireworks in the Phœnix Park, and to organize other demonstrations. A guarantee fund was opened, and £2,500 was subscribed forthwith. The lord mayor, sheriffs, grand juries and the town commissioners and other public bodies, in the noth especially, are preparing addresses to be presented to the visitors. While the hills surrounding Belfast will be ablaze with bonfires on the night of the arrival of the Prince and Princess there will be an imposing illumination of the streets, and one, if not two, torchlight processions.

Mr. Clancy, the member of the Dublin Town Council, who had charge of a document to be read by Mr. Sexton and approved by Mr. Parnell, giving instructions to the council how to act in view of the royal visit, has sent it to the newspapers. It runs as follows :—

"Whereas it has been officially notified through the Chief Executive

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

SINCE business was suspended here on Thursday last for the Easter holidays the telegraphic advices received have, from a commercial point of view, been somewhat of a mixed character. As regards the Afghan Boundary question, the latest intelligence has been interpreted as less assuring, and business accordingly re-opened this morning with a very quiet tone; on the other hand, the telegram received this afternoon, reporting the conclusion of peace between France and China, is about the most hopeful item of news, so far as Bombay alone is concerned, which we have had for a long time; and we close with a firmer and more cheerful tendency all round, but more particularly in connection with Spinning Mills.

The only market respecting which there has been anything new from home since Thursday is Cotton. In New York on Saturday there was no change in prices, but yesterday futures were 7 points lower. For the sake of reference we give our usual weekly figures of the statistical position.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts ..... | 28,000 | 37,000 | 77,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. ..... | 37,000 | 32,000 | 39,000 |
| " Cont. ..... | 24,000 | 34,000 | 61,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept .. | 4,551,000 | 4,601,000 | 5,394,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. " .. | 2,075,000 | 2,055,000 | 2,243,000 |
| " Cont. " .. | 1,268,000 | 1,268,000 | 1,524,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports ..... | 655,000 | 694,000 | 830,000 |

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds ..... | 2,710,000 | 3,037,360 | 3,482,040 |
| " Surats ..... | 333,000 | 548,330 | 678,000 |
| For the United Kingdom only the figures are :— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool ..... | 1,008,000 | 1,061,260 | 1,012,570 |
| " London ..... | 36,000 | 69,000 | 63,170 |
| American afloat ..... | 120,000 | 143,000 | 170,000 |
| East Indian " ..... | 52,000 | 119,000 | 132,000 |
| | 1,216,000 | 1,391,260 | 1,377,740 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands ..... | 6d. | 6¼d. | 5 9-16d. |
| " Good Fair Dholleras ... | 4 13-16d. | 4¼d. | 4¼d. |
| Difference..... | 1 3-16d. | 1¼d. | 1 7-16d |

Owing to the improvement in Liverpool on Thursday, when Americans to arrive closed to an advance of 3-64 to 1-16d. per lb., the market here has been very firm during the holidays, with an advance of about Rs. 2 per candy in everything except Broach. A fair business has been done, mostly in Bhownuggurs for May, on the basis of Rs. 203 per candy for good, and Rs. 205 is the rate quoted for April, but it is to a great extent nominal as supplies promise to be so small for this month that sellers decline to place more than they have actually in hand. For good Omras good staple the current price is Rs. 198, but this description is not in favour. At the close this evening the tone is firm owing to the reported conclusion of peace between France and China, but neither buyers nor sellers are disposed to do anything pending confirmatory advices.

WHEAT for export is decidedly quieter, the tenour of home telegrams regarding the article being dull. Rs. 3-7 per cwt., railway terms, is the quoted rate for No. 1 White Pessy; but we have not heard of any business.

LINSEED is firm, sellers asking Rs. 5-11 per cwt. for April-May, which rather checks business, but there is a good inquiry.

FREIGHTS are not active; on the contrary, the demand on the part of shippers is slack, but for Liverpool there being only one ready steameron the berth the rate for measurement has advanced to 28s. 9d. per ton. We call the following about current rates to-day :—

| | Ready. | Forward. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool ..... | 28s. 9d. | 29s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. |
| Open Charter .. | 27s. 6d. | 28s. 3d. to 29s. 6d. |
| Havre..... | 26s. 3d. | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. |
| Antwerp ..... | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. | 26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d. |
| Marseilles ..... | 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. | 32s. 6d. |
| Trieste-Venice .. | 32s. 6d. | 32s. 6d. to 35s. |

IMPORTS.—Goods and Yarns are firm, although not active. The improvement looked for from the pacific turn of affairs in China, however, makes sellers stronger than formerly, especially for local makes. Coals are steady but quiet. The cargo of Cardiff per Steelfield, in harbour, is reported to have been sold at Rs. 14½ per ton alongside, but there is nothing offering for forward shipment under Rs. 15½.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H O..... | Dec. | Rs. 4,43,648 |
| Do. do. branches ..... | Inc. | " 9,45,725 |
| Other Deposits ..... | Dec. | " 48,61,035 |
| Government Securities ..... | Inc. | " 43,285 |
| Loans ..... | Inc. | " 80,913 |
| Bills Discounted..... | Dec. | " 3,67,665 |
| Cash with other Banks ..... | Inc. | " 11,10,648 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Dec. | " 12,20,310 |

This large reduction in the Cash Balance, the result of heavy withdrawals of private deposits, is no doubt mainly due to preparations for the holidays, as there is no increase in current business sufficient to account for such a demand. The return of course is only up to Thursday, and probably next Monday will see a large return of these temporary withdrawals into the Bank.

EXCHANGE opened week, and has continued so throughout the day, with a decline of 1-32d. from our closing rates of Thursday. Only a moderate business has been done, but the banks have all given evidence of being willing buyers, especially of ready paper. Quotations at the close are :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand..... | 1s. 6 13-16d. | per Rupee. |
| Do Telegraphic ..... | 1s. 6¾d. | " |
| Do three months' sight.. | 1s. 6 31-32d. | " |
| Credits " " .. | 1s. 7¼d. | " |
| Francs " " .. | 2.03 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very dull, and for a time there were cash sellers of Fours at Rs. 95, but in the afternoon the price recovered to Rs. 95½ buyers, ready Rs. 95 forward. For Fours-and-a-half we quote Rs. 97½ nominal.

In SHARES there has not been much business doing to-day, and prices all round are nominally unaltered from Thursday; but the tone at the close is very firm, especially for Mill shares, of which there are no real sellers pending confirmation of the ratification of peace between France and China.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship France-Cherie, 683 tons, Captain G. Savary, will sail today for Cochin in ballast.

THE barque Still Water, 1,090 tons, Captain E. B. Goodley, will sail today for New-York with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggar with a general cargo and 75 passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Goa and Marmagao in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, Captain J. B. Macfadyen, arrived in harbour from Kurrachee (4th April) with a general cargo and Mr. Pearse as a passenger.

THE steam-ship Hexham, 1,115 tons, Captain T D Adams, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Shields (2nd March) with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

### ARRIVALS.

| April | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Hexham (s) ..... | Adams .... | Shields, Feb. 2. |
| | Clan Murray (s) .. | Warfalk .... | Liverpool, Mar. 9. |
| 7 | Commila (s) ..... | Macfadyen.. | Kurrachee, April 4. |
| | Marchioness ..... | Storey ..... | Sunderland, Feb. 27. |
| | Bhownuggur (s) .. | Nacoda ..... | Bhownuggur, Ap. 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Simla (s) ..... | Mitchell .... | Bassorah. |
| | Iran (s) ..... | Nacoda ..... | Bhownuggur. |
| | Secundra (s) ..... | Stebbing .... | Goa. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Barque Still Water, Goodley, New York.
Ship France Cherie, Savary, Cochin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Bhownuggur for Bhownuggur.
" Bagdad for Kurrachee and Coasts.
" Pachumba for Persian Gulf.
" Nizam for London &c.
" Clan Murray for Liverpool via Kurrachee.
" Merka for Zanzibar.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

Clan Ogilvie s—800 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 21 bales wool, R Amerchund; 27 bales cotton, P D Setna; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 158 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, L Cullianjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 975 cwts myrabollams, D Rattonsee.

Chali Baker s—115 bales wool, D Bhanjee; 62½ cwts myrabollams, A Salmon and Co.

Carlisle s—250 bales wool, G Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Carpentria s—200 cwts dryginger, S Ramjee; 8 bales skins, V Canjee and Co; 444 cwts turmeric, 86 cwts aniba, 68 cwts dryginger, Ladha Soondersee; 183 cwts cloves, G Fuzul; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Punnett and Co; 519 cwts myrabollams, A Salmon; 30 cwts dry ginger, R conder and Co; 355 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Sptnner and Co; 1884 cwts turmeric, K Khoosal.

Clan Sinclair s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Surat s—50 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 111½ cwts gum, D Rustomjee; 20 corges skins, Ewart, Latham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—814 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, The United Merchant Co; 136 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton and 1,999½ cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 12,001½ cwts linseed, Olcese and Co; 275 bales hemp, 810 bales cotton, 1,749½ cwts rapeseed, 1,000½ cwts gingelly seed, 100 cwts weedseed, and 499½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales hemp, D Punnett and Co; 1,901½ cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HULL.

Serapis s—1,500 cwts myrabollams, Polly and Co; 1,000 cwts bones, C Nanjee.

Altnacraig s—1,999½ cwts linseed, K Luchmidas; 2,001 cwts linseed Ilemington and Co; 1999 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Darwin s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 22 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Baschock and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Darwin s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,003 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bryn Glass s—2001 cwts groundnuts. The United Merchant Co; 62½ cwts cloves, G Lalljee.

Empire s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Empress s—300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 110 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Tourmaline s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.; 200 bales cotton Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Riversdale s—400 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmull; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Sauquet and Co: 1971 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell, and Co.

Winchester s—2,001 cwts groundnut, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Tourmaline s—600 bales cotton, E Spinners & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ben Nevis s—16,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

River Etrick s—150 bales, twist Sassoon J David; 75 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

River Ettrick s—50 bales twist, S E Khalliffa; 99 bales twist, S N Talati; 125 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljee; 342 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 40 bales twist, D P Marker; 75 bales twist, M Huruckchund; 140 bales twist, E Noordin ....; 100 bales twist, M Goculdass; 100 bales twist G Bomanjee; 245 cwts bdellium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 95 bales cotton, S Motilal; 60 bales twist, Anglo Indian Spinning and Weaving Co; 135 bales twist, J Mooljee Sons; 50 bales twist, D Mooljee; 255 bales cotton, C Abraham; 95 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 58 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 133 bales cotton, T Mooljee; 25 bales cotton, National Spining and weaving Co; 77 bales twist, H A Esmail; 74 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, C Somoolee and Co; 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 54 bales cotton, H Amoolukchund; 200 bales cotton, K Hurmookhrai; 72 bales cotton, D Foolchund; 50 bales cotton, G Shobhagmull; 50 bales cotton, D P Marker; 150 bales cotton, R Rajaram; 100 bales cotton, M Tunsookray; 100 bales cotton, S Soutray; 492 cwts sandalwood, cloves and horns Yee Lun Ching; 150 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws L Chattoo; 223½ cwts cloves and raisins, Quan Lun Easo; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 23 bales twist, Mooljee and Sons; 100 bales cotton, M Tunsookroy; 100 bales cotton H A Esmail; 50 bales cotton, D Doovarkabux; 76 bales cotton, G Gassiram.

FOR CHANNEL.

Lombardiam s—2,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—2,030 lbs silk, E L Moolchund.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.


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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.


NOTICE.

THE GUESTS invited to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S EVENING PARTY at Malabar Point, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, are informed that the UPPER GATE by Walkeshwar will be CLOSED, and all carriages will be required to take the lower road leading to Government House, Malabar Point.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

*NOTICE.*

*LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, LADY REAY, and the Military and Private Secretaries to His Excellency which cannot be delivered at Government House, Malabar Point, by 9 p. m., on FRIDAY, 10th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, provided they can be delivered there by 9 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th, and thereafter to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, till further orders.*

*G. H. R. HART,*
*Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th April, 1885.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—March 8, at Ladywell Park, Lewisham, the wife of E H S Clarke, Political Office, Afghan Boundary Commission, of a son.

WALKER—March 11, at 8, Belsize-crescent, South Hampstead, N W, the wife of A C Walker, Solicitor, Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—MACKENZIE—March 11, at St Luke's, Woodside, Croydon, by the Rev A J Bennock, M A, assisted by the Rev Neville Horton, M A, James Alfred Hill, M L A, of Kimberley, South Africa, to Amy Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J M Mackenzie, of the late 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, H E I C S.

DEATHS.

APCAR—March 9, at 8, Craven-hill, Bayswater. Seth Aratoon Apcar, aged 65.

BEACHCROFT—March 8, at Oak Lawn, East Sheen, Elizabeth Acworth Beachcroft, having just completed her 81st year, relict of Augustus Prinsep, H E I C S, and widow of Samuel Beachcroft.

BROCKMAN—March 7, at The Elms, Topsham, Elizabeth Mary Anne, widow of the late Captain John Brockman, Folkestone, Kent, and only daughter of the late General Stevenson, East India Company's Service (Cavalry), aged 80 years.

COLLYER—March 2, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Frederic Albert Collyer, only son of the late Captain F Collyer, of H M's 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, aged 44 years.

D'GRUYTHER—February 20, at 35, Kilburn-park-road, Kilburn, N W, William George D'Gruyther, eldest son of the late William Henry D'Gruyther, Esq. of Delhi, India.

LAIDLAY—March 8, at Seacliff, North Berwick, N B, John Watson Laidlay, Esq. of Scacliff and Drumore, late of Calcutta, aged 77 years.

PATERSON—March 10, at 9, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Alexander Paterson, late Chief Inspector of the Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 50 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—April 3, at Simla, the wife of Capt. W. R LeG. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

ROSS—April 1, at Lahore, Isabella Calder Bremner, wife of David Ross, Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and daughter of the late Archibald Bremner, Master of the Raining Normal Institution, Inverness.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1885.


OUR Cairo correspondent for the second time mentions the report that a portion of the British force serving in Egypt is to be withdrawn for India, and to-day the same report comes to us from London through Reuter's agency. Reuter's agent at Suakim also mentions to-day that, according to a report that is current there, Lord Wolseley is about to proceed to that place. Our Cairo correspondent, it may be remembered, sent us information to the same effect a week ago, and in view of much that is occurring in the Eastern Soudan just now, it would not be surprising if Lord Wolseley thought it his duty to go round to Suakim to see if General Graham is in need of help and counsel. We will not join Mr. Labouchere in prophesying that there will be no expedition to Khartoum, but we shall not compete with him in his prophetic rôle if we say that few things are more certain than that a very considerable change would need to be made in our programme in Egypt if any further augmentation of the forces destined for Quetta and the regions beyond were determined upon. If for their health's sake alone it would be better to bring some of the regiments from the Nile to Beluchistan. It is not as though our policy in Egypt, if there is one, were entirely dependent upon military operations carried out by Lord Wolseley's army. There is such a thing as vicarious warfare, and we have more than once had proof that the means for this are not out of our reach. Signor Mancini's significant declaration in the Italian Chamber the other day indicated that in an emergency we could count upon an ally in the Soudan, an ally where help is not the less available because thus far we have studiously forborne admitting the possibility of ever being in need of it. Then again there is the Sultan, whom Mr. Gladstone at length appears to look upon as an exceedingly useful assistant in a real emergency. However, it seems premature to discuss the contingency which is suggested in to-day's reports. It is enough to know that the claims of Egypt upon our military care, important though they are, need not in any serious degree incapacitate us for taking such measures beyond our north-western frontier as the interests of the Empire may necessitate. Our diplomacy would be greatly at fault if it were impossible to find a *locum tenens* for Egypt, while some of our forces who are wasting their time and strength in that country were engaged elsewhere in a more momentous service.

IT is not surprising that the news which came yesterday of the conclusion of peace between France and China has been received with something of the incredulousness which finds expression in the phrase "too good to be true." It found believers on the local stock exchange, of course, and mill shares received a fillip of which they had been badly in need for long weeks and months. But it must be confessed that despite the fact that M. Patenôtre, the French Minister at Pekin, was recently instructed to open negotiations with the Chinese Government, there was little in recent occurrences in China and in France to prepare us for the news of peace. Only last week the news came that Admiral Courbet, not content with the costly and barren successes which he had gained in Formosa, had occupied the adjacent Pescadores islands. In France itself the symptoms, so far as we can diagnose them at this distance, were all for war. M. Ferry, in default of being decapitated as a barbarian Premier would have been under the circumstances, was driven from office by the Chamber of Deputies, as General Négrier had been driven from Langson by the Chinese, and the Chamber, after this act of retribution, voted two millions sterling for the further prosecution of the war, and passed an order of the day which reads something like "war to the knife." Following upon this was the issue of an order for the immediate departure of eight thousand men, as the first instalment of the new army which was to go to Tongking to avenge the defeat of General Négrier at Langson. All this, it must be admitted, did not look like peace, particularly when it was explained in the midst of it all that the proposals which M. Patenôtre was instructed to make were of an informal character, and that it was believed that they would not be accepted by the Chinese Government. If they have been accepted, as the telegram says they have, then we have still to learn something about the view which the French Ministry entertain in regard to them. For unless the Convention of which the telegram speaks was concluded last week—a doubtful hypothesis, inasmuch as a Tientsin despatch of last Saturday spoke of the negotiations as incomplete—the instrument was signed during the ministerial interregnum in France, when there was virtually no Premier or Minister of Foreign Affairs. We have yet to learn, therefore, what view M. Brisson, the new Premier, and M. de Freycinet, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, take of negotiations entered upon by a predecessor of whose policy in China the Chambers have formally disapproved. We do not wish to discourage those who may be disposed to think that the war is at an end now that M. Patenôtre and Li Hung Chang have put their signatures to a pacific paper. Peace is promised, but it is scarcely assured, and it may save us disappointment if we keep in view Lord Beaconsfield's caution that armistice is not peace any more than courtship is wedlock. Whatever M. Brisson may be, M. de Freycinet is looked upon as a decidedly resolute man, and it would not be easy to reconcile the accession of a man of his stamp to the Foreign Office with the hasty acceptance of a peace out of which France would gain only what the treaty of Tientsin gave her.

The arrangement which is reported to have been agreed to is upon the basis of the Convention of last May—the Fournier Convention as it is called, which ripened into the Treaty of Tientsin. In this document France secured a recognition of her Protectorate over Tongking and Annam, and in return she pledged herself to respect, and if need be protect, the southern frontier, of China bordering on Tongking. China granted to France freedom of traffic along this frontier, throwing open to her trade the provinces of Canton, Yunnan, and Kwangsi. There was a special article in the Convention by which France, in consideration of the conciliatory attitude of China, renounced her claim to an indemnity; and this article, it is expressly intimated, is repeated in the Convention just concluded. The intimation is important because, it will be remembered, the refusal of the Chinese Government to pay an indemnity for the attack upon the French troops at Langson last summer, in violation of the Tientsin Treaty, was made the pretext for the bombardment of Kelung and the other retaliatory measures which France has inflicted upon China since then. This, then, would be a return to the *status quo ante*, and a plain abandonment of the conditions of the ultimatum which France insisted upon last July. We must not make too much of the confession which is implied in the acceptance, on behalf of France, of such an arrangement as this. But we may be sure that it will not be approved of on the boulevards, whatever may be said of it in the Chamber of Deputies. For it is a formal recognition of the fact that it would have been well for France if she had been more careful about entering into this quarrel with China. She now stands where she did before she went to war, but with this difference—that she has wasted her resources, sacrificed the lives of some thousands of her soldiers, and has taught the Chinese to resist and finally to defeat her armies. This is the most costly enterprise upon which the Republic has yet set out, and it has yielded her nothing but disappointment and humiliation. We are persuaded that she would not mend matters if, discontented with the arrangement concluded by M. Patenôtre, the Ministry were to resolve upon prosecuting the war to the bitter end. The time has come when France must recognize that, superior though she may be to China in arms and civilization, it will not be worth her while to insist upon finally vindicating her superiority. She can smash the Chinese, as we can smash the Mahdi, if only she will fight long enough, and spend blood enough and treasure enough in the enterprise. But she, like us, has to face the simple question whether the results to be attained would repay the effort. If the new Ministry in France have thus faced the situation which the recent difficulties of the campaign in China have created, there should be little doubt as to the ratification of the Convention just concluded.

For the sake of France—perhaps for the sake of Aryan supremacy in the East and the Farther East—it is to be hoped that the opportunity for bringing about a real peace between the belligerent Powers will not be thrown away. We think much of the commercial interests at stake, and we in Bombay, where trade and industry have keenly felt the effects of the war, are not likely to undervalue the material advantages that will attend upon a restoration of peace. Perhaps French statesmen cannot be expected to think much of these things, France, as it has been shown over and over again, has an infinitesimally small interest in the trade of China and the neighbouring lands, and she cannot sympathise with our special view of the matter. But she ought to appreciate the less obvious but still very weighty objections which are to be urged against a policy which will tend to the creation of a new fighting Power in the East. What the world would have been—what Asia at any rate would have been—if the Chinese to their peculiar civilization had added proficiency in arms, we scarcely like to conjecture. That it would have been a very different Asia from that with which we are acquainted is almost certain. At any rate, we should be disposed to think that the statesmen of the West will raise an unnecessary, perhaps a formidable, difficulty if they persevere in a policy which is rapidly tending to make China a military Power. We cannot read of the stubborn resistance at Langson, or of the three days' defence at Kelung, in which the Chinese thrice in succession charged the French lines, without looking a little farther ahead than to the necessities of the present alone, and without seeing that peace between France and China is something more than a matter of immediate interest.

THE native engine-drivers are again calling attention to a grievance which, it is alleged, they are suffering at the hands of the Locomotive Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. They rest their case upon two Government Resolutions of 1881 and 1882, in which the railway companies are urged to utilize native labour as much as possible, especially for engine-driving; and they represent that so far as this company is concerned, no attention has been paid to these Resolutions. It seems that of the 108 drivers employed by the company only 24 are natives, and these are not permitted to work the mail-trains, but are put to local or goods work. The maximum allowance of a native driver, according to a paper which the complainants have circulated, is only Rs. 4 per diem, while that of Europeans is Rs. 8, and while European apprentices get from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per day, natives in the same position do not get more than as. 12. It is further alleged that while European drivers were entitled to get one month's privilege leave and sick leave on half-pay, the natives not only do not obtain privilege leave, but when absent on sick leave had to forfeit their whole pay. These grievances formed the subject of a memorial recently addressed to the Viceroy by one of the native engine-drivers. The memorial points out that there are two distinct scales of wages for European and native drivers, very much in favour of the former. It further says that by certain arrangements in force Europeans get promotion much quicker than natives. Thus a European can become a driver within four years of his apprenticeship at Rs. 4 a day, rising to Rs. 8, whereas a native cannot be a driver till the seventh year of his apprenticeship, and is then allowed Rs. 4 only as the maximum wages. The incongruity of this rule is felt when a European is first apprenticed to learn his work under a native driver, and a short time after he is qualified to take charge of an engine he receives almost double the pay that his instructor did. In all this, no doubt, there is a grievance, but we must recognize that there is something to be said on the other side. The suggestion that native labour being cheaper ought to be almost exclusively employed on our railways will, we imagine, be met by the argument that the cheapest labour is not always the most economical. Higher wages ought certainly to be paid for greater efficiency, and it goes without saying that if the company prefer English labour they must pay more for it. It may be that in the merely mechanical part of the work the native engine-driver is quite as skilful as his European competitor, and that, as asserted, he burns less coal. But it is in critical moments, when facing danger, that the peculiar temperament of the English driver establishes his superiority. As much depends upon the nerve and presence of mind of a driver as upon his technical proficiency, and instances are not wanting where the *morale* of the driver has saved many valuable lives. Men of all races cannot act with equal coolness in an emergency. This is so far recognised that on the Spanish railways the engine-drivers employed are mostly English, the peculiar temperament of the people of the country making them less fit for the work. In France, we believe, the majority of the drivers are Normans—the "Scotchmen of France" as they are called—these being chosen on account of their relative stolidity and coolness of temperament. We can see, therefore, that something is to be said for the preference which the company have shown for European drivers. The only question is whether the company have gone as far as they might have gone to redress the grievance and to meet the declared wishes of Government on the subject.

## THE RAWAL PINDI CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 2.

THIS is a great day in Rawal Pindi; the first day that history, if she be wise, will trouble herself about in connection with this famous gathering.

After twenty-four hours of incessant downpour, which converted the whole country into a sea of mud, and ten thousand tents into mere dish-clouts, and soddened the bodies and depressed the souls of men, and killed cavalry horses with cholic, and transport camels with spleen, the glorious sun up-rose this morning as if nothing had happened, and the talk was once again—like the chirping of birds in the branches—of the Durbar, of the review, of the Usbegs in their yellow uniforms, of all the glad things of rejoicing nature.

H. H. the Ameer could not resist the revivifying influence of the new found sun. Before nine o'clock he sent for his big man of business and dictated to him an order in Pushtoo for one hundred boxes of English soap, and twenty bottles of English peppermint water. This is authentic intelligence; no shave. The meaning obviously is that Abdul Rahman has finally resolved to throw in his lot with us, and to avail himself of all the resources of our civilization to effect the most thorough external and internal reforms.

It is pleasant to be able to report that in other respects also His Highness is fully satisfying expectation. The negotiations are on this afternoon, and are likely to progress without a hitch. The gout in the knee notwithstanding, His Highness is in good spirits, and apparently pleased and gratified at the turn things have taken. His attitude is not that of a man who has come to drive a bargain, but that of a frank and confiding Prince who places himself unreservedly in the hands of powerful and generous friends who will do their best to advance his interests and safeguard his dignity. He has no advisers, it is said; he is self-contained, thinks out his own line, and abides by it; giving orders, but not consulting anybody. I would give something to be present when this Afghan mind, tempered by long contact with Russian methods, meets the trained and sinewy intellect of the smiling Lord Dufferin. The business interviews are expected to begin to-day at 3 o'clock.

The rain last night did great damage. The tent of Sir Steuart Bayley was found to be on the site of an old water-course; two feet of water rushed through it, and the occupants had to seek refuge in Mr. Ilbert's tent. Even in the Viceregal tents the havoc was great; the dining tables had to be converted into beds. The Duke of Connaught's tent held firm, but all the contents are out to-day drying in the sun, and Lord and Lady Downe had to seek other quarters during the night. The soldiers, camped on ploughed fields, were not happy; but they bore the evils of the time with great patience. The horses, bullocks, and other quadrupeds have suffered severely. Such weather at this season is quite unusual. Had anything of the kind been anticipated, doubtless the gathering would have been held at Lahore. That city would undoubtedly have been more suitable than this insignificant town for the display intended, and the fact that three railways would have been utilised for the conveyance of troops and guests and supplies ought not to have been overlooked when the arrangements were first sketched out. Had things meteorological gone as they were expected to go, we should have been oppressed with stifling heat before now, and the camp and its occupants buried under mountains of dust. As it is the untimely rains have delayed us; the people of the place protess to believe that they were organized by Government with a view to a demonstration to reassure the timorous minds of the Russians.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmere is not at Rawal Pindi, as you know. Much unkindly gossip is based on this fact. Correspondence with the Russians, disgrace, and impending punishment are spoken of as accounting for His Highness not being here. The truth is the Maharajah is very seriously ill, suffering from the malady which seems to be to Indian potentates what gout is to English peers. Add to this that he is nearly blind, not being able to distinguish anything three yards off. Then, it is his fond and intimate belief that he, too, is an independent Prince; as much of one as the Ameer of Kabul or any one else; and he does not like the idea of playing second fiddle to anybody. If there be a dais, he thinks he ought to be one of those sitting on it. If he be expected to sit in a chair on the common floor, while other people are cocked up upon a dais—well, on the whole he won't see it; and he stays away. Is this sulking; or is it only meditating; smoking the pipe of reflection on the carpet of leisure? Well, you really insist upon knowing something about that correspondence, and whether there be anything in the persistent rumours that a portion of the army here assembled will find its way to the Russians through Srinuggur and Chitral?

If I am to tell all I hear, there is a question of correspondence; but it was only a very little one; just enough for enemies and busybodies to swear by. It is said that the Ameer is his chief accuser, and has furnished the Government with such proofs as it has. Kashmere declares that the correspondence was of the most trivial and unimportant kind; that it merely related to frontier and routine business; and that if it were treasonable, then Abdul Rahman was more guilty than he, for he was the intermediary, the letters being sent at his request through him, for the sake of convenience. And His Highness is willing to proceed to Lahore after all this hurly-burly is done, to explain the whole business to Lord Dufferin and leave the decision thereon to him. That all this may be true you may pray Heaven; for my part I send it to you S. G. D. G.

And so shall it be with regard to the interesting story, just published in the Camp, that when to-day Reuter's telegram was read, stating that the sought-for zone of compromise has at last been found, and that the frontier will be drawn not south of A., nor north of Z., and that all the world would now know peace evermore, the Ameer ejaculated, "Peace! No doubt; but it costs me Turkestan!" By which His Highness was understood to intimate that Russia will break the treaty to the hope, if she keep it to the ear, and that unless we utilise this army here present, and our Baltic fleet now getting ready, and our ocean steam

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE CENTRAL ASIAN CRISIS.

### BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FROM EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 7.

It is asserted in well-informed quarters here that several thousands of the British troops that will be set at liberty by the proposed abandonment of the operations in the Soudan will proceed at once to India, to be in readiness for any warlike development of the Afghan question.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

### WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Warlike preparations by the English and Russian Governments continue unabated. It is stated that several thousand British troops, the greater part from Egypt, will proceed to India very shortly.

## THE RAWAL PINDI CONFERENCE.

### THE AMEER'S DEMANDS.

### THE GRAND REVIEW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, APRIL 7.

The Maharajah of Bhurtpore offers 500 cavalry, fully equipped, for service against the Russians. He is said to have the best horses in India.

The Ameer gives no intimation of a desire to return to Kabul. He is pleased with his hosts. The Viceroy remains here till the Ameer gets beyond Peshawur, before visiting that city, which will probably be next Monday.

I learn that the question of an English or a Russian alliance has been fully discussed in the Afghan mosques. The Hazaras and Moollahs came to the conclusion that an English alliance is best. Not that they like us for our own sakes, but because they believe that the Russians would take some of their country, and defile their women and dishonour their religion. They therefore prefer our alliance to resist the Russians.

It is expected that the result of the negotiations with the Ameer will be published in a day or two. It is understood that the Ameer asks for arms and money, but says he does not want men. He would rather conduct the defence of the Afghan territory without Englishmen. On the other hand, to place money and arms at the absolute disposal of the Ameer, without seeing that he turned them to good account, might be unsatisfactory in its results. It is hoped that this view of the matter will prevail.

The Adjutant-General has issued the following as a General Order respecting the march past yesterday :—"The Commander-in-Chief in India has much gratification in notifying to the troops assembled at Rawal Pindi that the Viceroy has been pleased to communicate his approbation of the appearance and bearing of the troops who passed in review this morning. His Excellency writes, 'The march past was one of the most beautiful sights I have ever seen, and one of which as Englishmen we have every reason to be proud. I shall be much obliged by your conveying to the general officers, the officers, and the men, both British and native, as well as to the Volunteers, my approbation of their general appearance, and of the warm way in which they marched past.' His Highness the Ameer was also pleased repeatedly to express to the Commander-in-Chief his admiration of the troops and of the precision of their movements."

The grand review, after all, was only postponed, the original programme being carried out to-day in its entirety. A superb spectacle resulted from the disposition of the troops and their subsequent movements. The Khanna plain, when reached over the rough roads, proved an admirable theatre for the operations. The whole mass of troops were as plainly visible as if their thousands had been marshalled on the chessboard. The plateau with its vast assemblage was encircled by hills, that in the rear being crowned by the fort that was the scene of yesterday's march past.

The Countess of Dufferin and the Duchess of Connaught drove together in an open carriage horsed by a team of Royal Horse Artillery. A charabanc containing a number of ladies of the Viceregal party and some members of the Viceroy's staff was similarly drawn. Lord Dufferin and the Duke of Connaught again appeared on horseback, the Ameer riding between them, his burly figure mounted on a beautiful Kabuli pony. Captain Talbot was closely in attendance as the medium of conversation.

The combined Head-quarters and Army Staff corps formed up, and the officers and colours took up a post in review order under the command of Lieutenant-General Biddulph until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, who at once assumed the direction of the force.

The Viceroy's arrival was signalled by a Royal salute. Accompanied by the Ameer, the Duke of Connaught, and the Commander-in-Chief, and followed by a long cavalcade of officers, the Viceroy rode down the long line of troops, inspecting the various regiments with such minuteness that nearly an hour passed before His Excellency finally took up his position at the saluting flag staff and the procession took their station in lines on the right and left of the Viceroy. Then came carriages containing the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and the North-West. Lord Dufferin's mounted escort and Bodyguard drew up in a double line across the enclosure, and to their rear were several elephants, their trappings ablaze with golden fringe and embroidery. Some Punjab chiefs rode in the Viceroy's procession; the remainder occupied the right enclosure, where their kincob umbrellas glistened in the sun like mushrooms of solid gold. The ticketholders' enclosure and grand stand were crowded with ladies and civilians.

The march past was in different formation to yesterday's, and was completed in one-third of the time. The native levies were paraded, but took no other part in the proceedings. The infantry led off, marching by in lines of quarter columns by brigades. These solid squares of men passing with flying colours on which were recorded their battles and achievements, headed by the regimental bands, and with their fixed bayonets glistening like a forest of steel, made a wonderfully moving sight. The cavalry bands massed themselves after the infantry had gone by, the troopers, lancers, and artillery passing at a trot. Their horses moved with perfect unanimity, beating time as if to the music. Waves of colour were furnished by the gay uniforms and hundreds of fluttering pennons. But the treat of the day was still to come. The field batteries moved round to the left behind the infantry divisions, which had re-occupied their original ground. The Royal Horse Artillery and the Cavalry Brigade formed line by regiments, and came back at a gallop. The guns were taken past first in dashing style, the cavalry regiments and lancers following with a magnificent charge. The carriages of Lady Dufferin, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Viceroy's staff were brought to the front of the line for these fine displays. The whole line then again formed to advance and salute.

Lord Dufferin rode forward to warmly congratulate General Biddulph before all the troops under his command. The sun was exceedingly hot, but the soldiers and sepoys stood the trial of being several hours under arms exceedingly well. They are thoroughly fit for service, and the regiments under orders are in high spirits.

The Ameer immensely enjoyed the review, and never failed to salute the colours as they were borne by his sardars. He drove up in a Government carriage, but his troops, armed to the teeth, mingled with the natives and spectators.

Fine weather continues, and an amended programme has been issued for the Durbar, which takes place to-morrow at noon.

The date for breaking up the camp remains unfixed. Civil officers and visitors are already leaving, and the pressure on the railway is so severe that forty-eight hours' notice is required for intending passengers.

## THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 6.

The China mail brings little news of importance. Desultory fighting has taken place outside Kelung. The French are unable to advance on Tamsui, and are waiting for 5,000 more troops with mule transport. They intend to attack Tamsui from the land and sea.

The French ships of war are outside Ningpo river. The bar is blocked by sunken junks. The ships have destroyed one fort, preparatory to the bombardment of the citadel and town.

Everywhere warlike preparations are going on. The Chinese Government is pressed for money, and is raising forced loans from wealthy mandarins. The transit duty on tea has been raised to two-pence, not a penny as stated. There is serious discontent among traders. All orders for tea have been suspended. Fifty tons of tea lead have been seized on board the Glenroy, and landed in custody of the French Consul at Shanghai. The price has risen nearly double in the market.

The rebellion in Cambodia is nearly suppressed. No hostilities have taken place in Tongking.

The French losses by the capture of Langson were 900.

Japan is reported to be putting unfriendly pressure on China.

The blockade of the Pekhoi coast is very strict. The inhabitants are flying from the coast towns.

### REPORTED REVOLT IN KASHGAR.

The Pekin authorities have news of a revolt in Kashgar. Yakoob Bey, eldest son of the late Ghazi, has escaped from continement at Samarcand, it is believed with the connivance of Russia. He has raised the standard of revolt in Kashgar and Yarkand. The rising is extending seriously.

### THE LATE SIR H. PARKES.

The death of Sir Harry Parkes is severely felt in China.

### THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH FLEETS.

A Russian ironclad due at Colombo from China has not arrived. It is believed she has returned to the north. During the recent visit of the Russian frigate to Colombo boats were observed taking soundings of the approaches to the harbour.

The British fleet has assembled at Hongkong and is equipped on a war footing. Admiral Dowall with three ships proceeded to the north-east under sealed orders. It is supposed that he goes to take precautions.

The Russian fleet and Russian ships of war have orders to reudezvous in the northern ports.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning stating that peace has been concluded between France and China, through the efforts of Sir Robert Hart, on the basis of the Fournier Convention. There will be no payment of indemnity.

## THE OPERATIONS NEAR SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, APRIL 6.

The zareba has been abandoned, and the stores brought back here. The Colstream Guards and the Colonial Contingent formed to-day a zareba five miles on the way to Handoub.

A general advance of the troops to Handoub will commence on Wednesday.

It is reported that Lord Wolseley is coming here.

### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, APRIL 6.

A new Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Henri Brisson. M. de Freycinet has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by his secretaries, left Calcutta this afternoon for Darjeeling.

### THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Westland makes over charge of the Comptroller-General's office immediately to Mr. E. Gay, and proceeds to Bombay *en route* for Egypt to take up the duties of his office there.

Mr. A. Cox, Assistant Accountant-General, does not come to Calcutta as Deputy Accountant-General, but officiates for Mr. Biss.

The order transferring Mr. Barrow, Assistant Accountant-General, from Calcutta to Bombay is cancelled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, April 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·0 |

TUESDAY, April 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 78·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·0 |
| 2 p.m. | 82·8 |
| 4 p.m. | 81·5 |

## COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Prize Distribution, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 9th N. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.

April 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

THE sale of work and fancy articles, at the Cathedral High School, in aid of the S. P. G. Zenana Mission, was visited yesterday by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay. Although the sales were brisk, an attractive display of goods remains for to-day's sale.

MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD has placed a new novel in the hands of Messrs. Macmillan & Co. for immediate publication. It is entitled "Zoroaster the Prophet," and the scene is laid in ancient Persia.

THE Countess of Ripon, as the *World* says, or the Marchioness of Ripon as the rest of us would say, had her first assembly on the 14th ult., the fine house in Carlton Gardens once more being opened after the long absence of its owners.

PROFESSOR G. W. FORREST writes to the *Athenæum* :—"A volume of 'Selections from Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers' in the Secretariat has been ordered by the Bombay Government to be printed, and will, I trust, reach you in the course of a few months. It will contain letters from the Duke of Wellington, Marquess Wellesley, Lord Clive, General Baird, Tippoo, and Runjeet Sing, and various papers bearing on the history of Bombay and on subjects of wider interest."

THE *World* has the best reason for stating that no member of the Cabinet has been firmer or more resolute in resisting the action of Russia in Central Asia than the Prime Minister. He was slow to believe that the Russian Government would be guilty of a piece of sharp practice, but once convinced of the fact he determined that a resolute stand must be made. The language of the English Government, inspired mainly by the Prime Minister, has been distinct and resolute throughout, and has created a marked impression at St. Petersburg.

THE Allahabad paper points out that a misconception as to the concession which Afghanistan may or may not be called to make to Russia is not unlikely to arise in the minds of Anglo-Indians from the fact that our maps give to Afghanistan more territory upon the Murghab than even the Afghans claim. The Ameer's officers attached to our Boundary Commission have frequently stated that Urnah Doshan, half-way between Sari Yari and Penjdeh, is the Afghan boundary upon the Murghab, and that the country north of that point belongs to the Turkomans; whereas our maps make Imam Baksh, which is thirty miles north of Urush Doshan, the boundary. In withdrawing the Afghan frontier to a point midway between the Russian outpost of Sari Yari and Penjdeh we should, therefore, be doing no injustice to the Afghans, even in their own opinion.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN writes to a home paper :—To a reporter of the Press Association Gospodin Lessar is stated to have said :—"We have no intentions on Herat, which is altogether out of the sphere of our action." Will you allow me to mention that in November, 1883, when the Russian troops were already massed on the Tejend and in Khiva for Alikanhoff's swoop upon Merv, Lessar wrote to the *Novoe Vremya* as under :—"The longer Merv remains independent the better for Russia; its occupation would not be difficult, whilst its possession would be extremely unprofitable." (Blue Book, "Central Asia," 1884, p. 110.) Comment is unnecessary.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper issued on March 19 gives £250,000 as the last instalment of the grant in aid of the Afghan war of 1879, which will become payable during the ensuing year. The imperial grant in aid of this expenditure is in all £5,000,000, of which £2,000,000 has been met by the remission of the debt incurred by the Government of India, and £2,750,000 has been provided by previous votes of supply.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK has communicated to *Nature* a letter, received through Mr. Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, detailing observations in various parts of India, Burma, and Siam, which have shown that the southern chestnut woodpecker, and also allied species, use ants' nests for breeding in. It seems to be doubtful whether the ants desert the nests after they are taken possession of by the birds, ants having been found in nests in which the birds' eggs were partly incubated. Two species of kingfishers have also been observed to build in ants' nests.

IT is announced that the Chinese Minister in Berlin has received an intimation from the French Government to the effect that it would be desirable to resume peace negotiations. The Chinese Minister before communicating with his Government, made it clearly understood that China would never consent to pay any war indemnity; so that, if peace negotiations are resumed, it will probably be on the basis of a cession of Tongking to the French. It is not believed that China will consent to any temporary occupation of Formosa. Whether the negotiations will be carried on through the Chinese Embassy in Berlin or in Peking is not yet known.

*Truth* thinks there must be scandalous negligence in the management of the Suakim encampment. Almost every night the Arabs make a successful raid from the desert, and retire after having killed or seriously wounded a number of men. Surely the camp can be guarded properly by means of patrols, especially as the electric light is near at hand; though, owing to some muddling, it has apparently never been available when wanted. If there were a Frederick, or a Napoleon, or a Wellington in command of our troops (who must be rapidly becoming demoralised) the persons responsible for these discreditable episodes would by this time have been shot.

AFFAIRS in Cochin China are apparently in a very unsatisfactory state. It is said that Chinese emissaries have been busy among the natives and also in Cambodia and Annam, and their anti-Gallic crusade has been so effective that serious news is anticipated by well-informed persons in Paris.

ON Mr. Bazett Colvin's retirement from the service, dating from the 10th instant, Mr. C. A. Daniell will become senior member of the Board of Revenue in the North-West Provinces, and the Hon. Mr. Quinton will be appointed second member. Mr. Quinton is at present on privilege leave, and during his absence Mr. J. C. Robertson will officiate on the Board.

A CORRESPONDENT at Madrid says that the Sooloo and Borneo protocol, which was signed at Madrid a few days ago, is highly favourable both to England and Spain. Germany recognizes the Spanish sovereignty over the whole of the Sooloo archipelago, whether occupied or not. England makes the same recognition. On the other hand, it is agreed that the territories lying in the northern part of Borneo are reserved to England and Spain alone, both countries having the right to oppose foreign occupation. It is understood that this arrangement is included in the colonial understanding arrived at by Germany and England during the recent negotiations between Count Herbert Bismarck and Lord Granville.

A LETTER from Natal gives an account of some experiences in the development of marksmanship in South Africa which should be taken note of by those who are responsible for good shooting in the army and the auxiliary forces. The writer says :—"We do not know yet if we are to have a go at the Boers or not, but the young Boers wish for it, and we, of all ages, the same. Guess we will open their eyes when the shooting begins. I have my men out field-firing every day, my targets being Boers' heads (circular canvas 18 in. diameter). Each squad, at long ranges, fires at unknown distances at seven heads close together, between 600 and 300 yards. They can now put 17 per cent. of hits into that small target. At short ranges, 150 to 250, the target is three Boers' heads. They can do 40 per cent. firing standing. My men would every one, I believe, give his life to wipe out Majuba."

## DEATH OF A EUROPEAN IN THE HARBOUR.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. James Dunlop, a freight broker doing business in this city, who was drowned off Karenjah on Saturday night. The unfortunate gentleman went on Friday last to spend the Easter holidays with Mr. Pirrie, of the Salt Department, joining him at Rivas. On Saturday afternoon they set out in a gig for Mandwa, there being three lascars in the boat along with them. The party reached Mandwa in an hour, returning at about 3-30 p. m. for Karenjah While they were off the Rivas banks the wind freshened, and a heavy sea broke on board, turning the little craft over. The oars and masts were then lashed together, and the lascars were sent out to see if they could find a passing boat to rescue them from their perilous position. Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Pirrie having taken off their clothes remained by the boat, and the tide being ebb at the time, they were drifted out to sea. They, however, hoped to reach Gull Island, but the current was too strong to enable them to make for that place. About this time Mr. Pirrie's boat was sighted by him and his friend. They could hear the shouting of the men in the boat, but it being now dusk and the sea being very high, the crew could neither see the Europeans nor hear their answering shouts. When the tide turned about 8 p. m., they were being drifted back towards the shore. At about 10-30, while they were about a mile from the Rivas banks, Mr. Dunlop left the gig and made for the shore, taking a small steering paddle with him. Mr. Pirrie preferred to remain by the boat, and after the tide had again turned, tried for Karenjah, getting ashore at Pier Waddy at 7 o'clock the next morning. Mr. Pirrie set out immediately in search of his missing friend, and made inquiries at the villages around. But nothing was heard of the unfortunate gentleman till Monday morning, when some natives gave information that the body had been washed ashore. It was found that the body had been attacked by fishes in several parts; and the remains were interred after an inquest had been held by the head-constable of the place. The deceased was well-connected, and leaves behind him a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. The body will be brought back to-day to Bombay, and will be buried to-morrow morning in the cemetery at Sewree. It may be noted here that the lascars are stated to have behaved splendidly, and given what assistance they could in searching for the body.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 4, as compared with the statement of the 28th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | | March 28. Rs. | April 4. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. securities | | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Deposits and other authorised Securities | | 19,19,359 | 44,75,711 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | | 15,19,226 | 24,64,9·1 |
| do. do. at Branches | | 2,42,80,477 | 1,94,19,442 |
| Other Deposits | | 15,609 | 15,708 |
| Post Bills | | 7,40,368 | 6,41,079 |
| Cash Credits and Unadjusted Drawn | | 4,39,75,039 | 3,95,16,891 |

| ASSETS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Govt. & other authorised Securities | | 48,06,276 | 48,51,561 |
| Cash Credits, Deposits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | | 24,52,001 | 23,47,833 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | | 39,99,150 | 39,99,063 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | | 1,843 | 1,320 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | | 1,47,33,252 | 1,43,65,587 |
| Stamps | | 28,976 | 29,118 |
| Dead Stock | Rs. 5,66,781 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction | 55,000 | 3,11,781 | 3,11,781 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | | 8,33,016 | 9,43,994 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | | 1,68,96,744 | 1,26,76,404 |
| | | 4,39,75,039 | 396,16,891 |

## THE CENTRAL ASIAN CRISIS.

### STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on March 16, the Marquis of Salisbury said.—Perhaps the noble earl will answer a question of which I have given him private notice with respect to the very remarkable statement made in another place by the Prime Minister as to the state of the negotiations with Russia. It was stated that an agreement had been entered into of which the effect was that neither party should advance their outposts from the positions which they occupy at present—that is to say, that the Russians should not advance beyond where they are now, nor the Afghans advance on their side. There was great doubt in the language used as to the time when that agreement was contracted, and I wish to clear up that doubt, and to ask the noble lord whether it is an entirely recent agreement, contracted during the last week, or whether it was contracted before that time; and whether he can give us the date of it. There is another and much more important question—what the duration of that agreement is; how long this undertaking on both sides is to last. (Hear, hear.) The third question which I put to the noble earl appears to me the most important of all, and that is, whether the Afghan Government is a party to this agreement with Russia.

Earl Granville.—My Lords, In answer to the noble marquis, I believe Mr. Gladstone stated that "it has been agreed between Russia and England that no further advance should be made by the Russian or Afghan forces respectively to points within the debatable or debated ground." Mr. Gladstone spoke on the strength of telegrams from the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the latest of which was dated March 5. On Saturday to obviate any possibility of misapprehension, I telegraphed this passage to St. Petersburg, and asked Sir E. Thornton to ascertain whether M. de Giers agrees that the assurances contained in the telegrams referred to constitute an agreement to the effect stated by Mr. Gladstone. Under these circumstances, I abstain from going further at present into the question.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—I beg to give notice that I shall renew the question to-morrow.

On March 17 the Marquis of Salisbury said.—I beg to ask Her Majesty's Government whether an engagement has been concluded between the British and Russian Governments, agreeing that the Afghan and Russian outposts shall not advance beyond their present position; what is the date of such an agreement, if it exists; and for what length of time will it remain valid; and whether the Afghan Government is a party to it. If I understand correctly what the Prime Minister is reported to have said last night, the right hon. gentleman stated that the Afghan Government is not a party to the arrangement. The important point is what is the length of time during which it will remain valid. If it remain permanently valid England has abandoned the greater part of that for which she was contending, and I fancy that the language which has been used by the Government on former occasions will be at variance with such a result, but if it is not permanently valid, of course these remarks do not apply. There is another question which I wish to ask, and it is whether the agreement, or rather arrangement as I believe I ought to call it, with the Russian Government is of an absolute and an unconditional character, or whether words have been introduced into it which will enable the Russian Government to depart from it if they should think proper to do so. (Hear, hear.)

Earl Granville.—I think that it will be better to read to your lordships the telegram which has been received by the Government from Sir E. Thornton in response to the inquiry which I made on Saturday. It is to this effect:—

"St. Petersburgh, March 16. 1885.

"The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Russian troops will not advance from the positions now occupied by them provided that the Afghan forces do not advance or attack or unless in the case of some extraordinary reason—such, for instance, as a disturbance in Penjdeh. He also states that the strictest orders have been sent to the Russian commanders to avoid by every possible means a conflict or any incitement to a conflict, and that these orders will be repeated."

With regard to the further questions put by the noble marquis, I have to say that as to the date of the agreement the noble marquis has quoted correctly what was said yesterday by Mr. Gladstone, but Mr. Gladstone's statement was founded upon several telegrams, the last of which was dated the 5th of March, and this telegram is dated yesterday. The noble marquis also asks an important question as to the length of time during which the agreement will remain valid. I think that the noble marquis asked that question under a misconception. This arrangement has nothing whatever to do with the final settlement of this most important question, and I trust that both Governments will be able to bring that question to a satisfactory conclusion. This is merely an arrangement at the present moment to prevent what there is very great risk of—namely, that by an unauthorized action on the part of the Afghans or of the Russian forces a collision might arise which would embitter the whole subject and make it much more difficult to deal with. With regard to the communication of the arrangement to the Ameer, our instructions to Sir Peter Lumsden are to exercise all his influence to prevent the Afghans from making an attack on the Russians, and Sir Peter Lumsden is in constant communication with the Ameer and his officers who are on the spot. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Salisbury.—Do I understand the noble earl to say that the engagement into which the country has entered involves the acquiescence for an indefinite time of the presence of the Russian troops in the places where they now are?

The Earl of Kimberley.—I understand the matter, the answer is certainly "No." It is a temporary arrangement to prevent a collision between the Russian and Afghan troops in order that the negotiations may proceed. The agreement therefore, does not involve our acquiescence in the presence of the Russian troops in the places where they now are for an indefinite time. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Strathnairn was understood to ask whether when the Afghan Boundary Commission resumed their duties the Russian forces would retire towards Russia and the Afghans towards Afghanistan, or whether both forces would be drawn up in array opposite to each other.

Earl Granville.—I think that it is only fair that I should make a reply to the noble and gallant lord, but I can only say that during these difficult and delicate negotiations I do not think it desirable to raise such a point by means of questions. (Hear, hear.)

In the House of Commons on March 13, Mr. Richard asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to the declaration adopted by the Plenipotentiaries who negotiated the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and which was embodied in Protocol 23 of that Treaty—viz., "The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power"—whether England and Russia were parties to that declaration, and whether that declaration did not afford just and sufficient ground for invoking the good offices of some friendly Power as regarded the differences which now existed between England and Russia.

Mr. Gladstone.—The accuracy of the reference of my hon. friend to the declaration is beyond dispute. I shall proceed to answer the question as clearly as I can, and I shall endeavour to do so in such a way as not to confuse the separate parts of the subject. With regard to the Afghan frontier there have arisen two subjects quite distinct from each other. One is as to the agreement made some time ago between Russia and England to ascertain the frontier by inquiry and correspondence; the other is as to the advances which have been made by Russia and Afghan forces respectively to points within the debatable or debated ground. I mention these because they are entirely distinct from one another—one having relation to a question of right and the other to a question of fact. As respects the second of these questions—namely, the advance of the forces—it has been agreed between Russia and England that no further advance should be made on either side. (Cheers.) With regard to the first of these questions—that to which my hon. friend refers—my answer is that the subject of ascertaining the frontier by inquiry and correspondence is at present under treatment, and we have not as yet arrived at such a full comparison of the views of the two sides as to speak of the matter as exhausted. I presume it would be thought rash on my part to pronounce as to a mode of solution which might or might not be proper for circumstances not yet ascertained. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote.—I am not sure whether the right hon. gentleman was rightly understood to speak of an agreement as having been made to the effect that the forces—that the persons on either side shall not advance beyond the positions which they now hold, I want to know whether that is to be a permanent arrangement, or only a temporary one, to last while the boundaries are being discussed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—My only reason for not saying that it was to last while the boundary was being discussed was that I did not wish to lead to any inference whatever being drawn in regard to those positions, or to what might be done with regard to them in the course of the negotiations. But what I spoke of as an agreement is not in the nature of a formal agreement but rather of a diplomatic agreement, and there is no agreement with respect to the time during which it is to last, but it will last so long as there is occasion (for it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chaplin.—Can the right hon. gentleman tell the House when the agreement was arrived at, which he says is to last so long as there is occasion for it? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Onslow.—I should like to ask whether the Government consider that the Afghans have advanced out of their own territory as yet (cries of "Oh," and "Hear, hear"), and whether this verbal agreement which the Prime Minister tells us has been come to has also been accepted by the Ameer. (Cries of "No," signifying that the question should not be answered.)

Mr. W. E. Forster.—I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman whether the agreement which he mentioned is to be considered a new agreement, or whether it is one which has been supposed to be in force for some time past. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone.—I am not quite certain what the right hon. gentleman means by the "agreement which has been supposed to be in force for some time past." But, of course, the agreement is quite distinct from that which is known as the Clarendon-Gortchakoff agreement, which embraces a much larger geographical range. I think this can be called properly a new agreement, which has grown up in quite recent correspondence, out of existing circumstances, and which has reference to the existing state of facts. I am afraid that I was not quite clear in my answer before. No doubt this agreement is intended to provide against disturbance, and to leave a fair and open field for us. (Hear, hear.) I cannot state the precise date of the agreement, but perhaps it is not very material. I certainly could not answer the question put to me by the hon. member for Guildford with regard to the positions taken up by the Afghans, because that would be pronouncing absolutely if I made a declaration upon matters with regard to which it is supposed that negotiations are to be carried on. Of course, I need only say that it is the duty of the Government to claim for the Afghans all the territory to which we think they are justly entitled. (Cheers.)

Mr. Onslow.—Has the Ameer of Afghanistan agreed to this present, or new, verbal agreement made by the Government?

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—I would ask the right hon. gentleman, who says that the Russian and Afghan forces have advanced to debatable ground, whether he considers that the positions of Pul-i-Khatun, Zulficar, Akrobat, and Pul-i-Khisti, are debatable ground. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—My expression was "on debatable or debated ground," and not "on debatable" only. (Laughter.)

On March 16,—Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the important letter from *The Times* correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden's mission in Afghanistan which appeared in that paper on the 3rd of March, and especially to the following extracts:—"I have pointed out the great strategical importance of Pul-i-Khatun, a place which has always been considered Afghan and beyond the pale of discussion. Another important position is Penjdeh, in the valley of the Murghab. Its inhabitants have always been subject to Afghanistan, and it is occupied by an Afghan garrison. Russia does not desire the definition of the Afghan frontier, for it will put an end to her successful system of stealthy encroachment. . . . . Three years ago the nearest Russian outposts on the road from the Caspian were at Krasnovodsk and Chikishlar, 700 miles from Herat; now they are at Pul-i-Khatun, only 150 miles from Herat. Three years ago the nearest Russian outposts on the road from the Oxus and Merv were at Katra Kurghan, say 500 miles from Herat; now they are at Yolatan, 140 miles from Herat. Nearly all this progress has been made by unopposed encroachments since we evacuated Candahar." Whether it was true that the Russian troops had occupied Zulfagar, 40 miles south of Pul-i-Khatun, Akrobat, and Penjdeh (all those places being on Afghan territory); whether any further advance had been recently made beyond those places, and where Sir Peter Lumsden's force was now stationed; and whether he could now, consistently with the public interest, state that Her Majesty's Ministers intended to protect the absolute integrity of all Afghan territory, including those important positions, from Russian occupation and influence, in accordance with their own pledges and those of the Czar's Government.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I have seen the letter referred to. The Russians have occupied Pul-i-Khatun and Akrobat; but Penjdeh is held by the Afghans. We have not heard of any further advance being made beyond the places above mentioned. It would not be for the public interest that I should make any statement such as that suggested by the hon. member.

Later on, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the First Lord of the Treasury what was the date of the new agreement between the British and Russian Governments; whether any advance of the Russian troops had taken place since the date of that agreement, and whether the agreement in any way recognized that Penjdeh, Akrobat, and Zulficar were on debatable territory.

Sir H. Wolff asked the right hon. gentleman whether he could state the date of the agreement recently entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia as to the occupation of the position at present taken up by their respective forces.

Mr. Gladstone—I had better remind the house that on Friday I stated "that it had been agreed between Russia and England that no further advances should be sanctioned on either side." I spoke on the strength of communications from St. Petersburg, the latest of which was a telegram from the British Ambassador dated March 5. On Saturday, in order to obviate any possible misapprehension, Lord Granville telegraphed to St. Petersburg a message containing the words that I have quoted and referring to the assurances that had been exchanged between the two Governments and he desired the British Ambassador to ascertain whether M. de Giers agrees that the assurances referred to in regard to the frontier are to the effect stated by me. To that telegram we shall have no doubt, shortly have an answer. Then I am asked whether the agreement—the word agreement is a little fallacious; arrangement we may call it, perhaps—whether the arrangement includes the positions occupied by the Afghan forces, and, if so, whether it has received the adhesion of the Ameer. The expression used—inasmuch as we cannot, of course, command the movements of Afghan forces in the same manner in which Russia can command the movements of Russian forces—the expression used was that further movement would not have our sanction. The arrangement did include the positions occupied by the Afghan forces; but it was not possible to obtain for it the adhesion of the Ameer on account of considerations of time, it being desirable that such an arrangement should operate as soon as possible. What we did was to urge on the Afghan forces not to make further advances; but we did not think fit to keep an arrangement of that kind in abeyance until we could communicate with the Ameer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bourke.—Are we to understand that until the Government receive an answer from St. Petersburg this agreement does not really exist, or has not been assented to by the Russian Government? (Hear, heas.)

Mr. Gladstone.—The arrangement has been assented to on both sides, but for fear of further advances, and lest it might be open to some ambiguity, and in order to secure an identity of view on all points—though I have no fear as far as the substance of the message is concerned—Lord Granville has sent that message.

In answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who complained that only part of his question had been answered.

Mr. Gladstone said that he did not think it desirable to reply to the particulars of the hon. member question. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H. Wolff asked whether it would be possible to lay upon the table the despatch of March 5.

Mr. Gladstone.—No, Sir, most certainly not. (Hear, hear.) It would be very unusual to fix upon a particular telegram in the course of a correspondence for publication.

Mr. Chaplin.—Are we to understand that it is quite clear that it is not open to Russia to depart from the agreement, or rather what now appears to be an unconfirmed arrangement, until the reply to Lord Granville's telegram has been received?

Mr. Gladstone.—The object of that telegram was to ascertain with perfect accuracy the Russian understanding of the agreement, and not to make a new arrangement.

Mr. E. Stanhope said that to-morrow he should call attention to a statement made in the autumn by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the effect that the Russian Government had been requested to withdraw from the positions which they had occupied on the frontier, and he should ask whether any answer to that request had been received. (Hear, hear.)

Replying to Sir H. Wolff on March 17, Mr. Gladstone said:—Under the circumstances stated yesterday to the House, after having consulted Lord Granville on the subject a telegram was sent to St. Petersburg, and I will read a telegram in reply which arrived late last night. It is to this effect:—The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the Russian troops will not advance from the positions now occupied by them provided the Afghan forces do not advance or attack, or unless in case of some extraordinary reason (laughter), such, for instance, as disturbances at Penjdeh. It also states that the strictest orders have been sent to the Russian commander to avoid by every possible means a conflict or any incitement to a conflict, and that the orders will be repeated. (Hear, hear.) We accept this communication as agreed between Russia and England that no further advance should be made upon our responsibility in the conduct of what I described as a national and Imperial policy. I and my colleagues deprecate any pressure for further explanations at this juncture. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gibson—Are we to understand from that answer that Her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves on behalf of the Afghans the right which the Russian Government retain for themselves of advacing "for some extraordinary reason." I also wish to ask whether this provisional arrangement would at all interfere with the business of the Boundary Commission, and when the Commission may be expected to have completed its work.

Mr. Gladstone.—With respect to the first part of the question, I stated that we accept the arrangement as applicable on both sides. (Hear.) As regards the second point, I think I drew the other day a distinction between the case of a military advance which, however serious in itself, has no bearing whatever on the matter of right—I drew a distinction between that question and the question of right at issue between the two countries, and which therefore has been treated by us entirely apart. I accept that arrangement as fair, and as likely to facilitate the course of the inquiry. I think I am correct in saying that General Lumsden has made considerable progress in actually tracing the frontiers.

Lord G. Hamilton.—Are the Russian Government in communication with the officers on the frontier and how soon will the orders sent reach them?

Mr. Gladstone.—I cannot state the precise time which it takes for a message from St. Petersburg to reach the Russian Commander, but the communication made to us is perfectly explicit that the strictest orders have been given, and, secondly, that they will be repeated.

Mr. Onslow asked whether the substance of the agreement or arrangement arrived at was to this effect—that the Russians had determined not to advance to what they considered the proper boundary of Afghanistan, or were not to advance from the positions they now occupied.

Mr. Gladstone.—That is disposed of by the words I have read. I will repeat them again—"The Russian troops will not advance from the positions now occupied by them."

Sir H. Wolff asked whether this agreement was to rest merely on the verbal assurance of the Russian Minister to Her Majesty's Ambassador, or was to be converted into a formal diplomatic document.

Mr. Gladstone.—It is difficult to answer a question of that kind. The reply has come to us by telegraph from St. Petersburg, and I cannot doubt that it is a perfectly authentic statement.

Mr. Stanhope asked the First Lord of the Treasury, with reference to the statement of the Government in December last, that a communication had been addressed to the Government of Russia pressing for the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the position they then occupied beyond Sarakhs, whether any answer had been received to that

pounders; 3rd battery, at Andiachan, eight light pieces; 4th battery, at Samarcand, eight light pieces; 5th battery, at Taschkent, eight four-pounders; 6th battery, at Petro Alexandrovskoie, eight mountain guns, 3-pounders; 7th battery, at Samarcand, eight mountain guns, 2½-pounders. Besides these, there is a battery mounted with six mountain guns (3-pounders) in garrison at Marghellane.

Fortress Artillery.—Three companies at Perovskoie, Taschkent, and Samarcand.

Engineers.—Half a battalion of Sappers, and one detachment of Artisans, at Taschkent.

Irregular Troops.—Regiments of Orenburg Cossacks.—No. 4. Squadrons 1, 2, and 4, at Alexandrovskoie; 3, at Kounguad. No. 5. Squadrons 1, 2, and 3, at Taschkent; 4, in Fort No. 1. No. 6. Squadrons 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Marghellane. One battery of Mounted Cossacks is at Taschkent.

Regiments of Oural Cossacks.—No. 2. Squadrons 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Samarcand.

Troops from the Circumscription of Omsk.—Infantry.—Brigade of the Line of Western Siberia, 3rd batt. transferred from Djarkent, 5th batt. from Kaurakol, 6th batt. from Kopal, 7th batt. from Verni, 8th batt. from Verni to Semeretschinsk; 1st batt. from Omsk to Akmollinsk; 2nd batt. from Garrison to Semipalatinsk; 4th batt. from Fort Saisanski to Semipalatinsk. At Tobolsk, Tomsk, Omsk, and Semipalatinsk there are also four battalions of reserve with the cadres for five companies each. Besides these there are at Omsk another separate detachment and a military prison company. In several other town and forts of Western Siberia there are altogether forty-four separate detachments.

Field Artillery.—1st battery at Verni, 8 light pieces; 2nd battery at Djarkent, 8 light pieces; 3rd battery at Kaurakol, 8 mountain guns (3-pounders); 4th battery at Saisanski, 8 pieces of small calibre and 2 mountain guns (3-pounders).

Fortress Artillery.—One company at Verni,

Engineers.—One company of Sappers at Omsk.

Irregular Troops.—Regiments of Siberian Cossacks.—No. 1—Squadron 2 at Ochonitchi, 3 at Kuldja, 5 at Koldschat, 4, and 6 in Fort No. 4. No. 2—Squadrons 2, 3, and 6 at Lepsinsk, 1 at Bachti, 4 near the river Chorgos, 5 at Djarkent. No. 3—Squadrons 1 and 3 at Saisanski, 2 and 5 at Koton-Karagai, 4 at Kokpekti, 6 at Tschagan-Obinski.

Regiment of Semeretschinsk Cossacks.—Squadrons 2 and 4 at Verni, 1 at Djarkent, 3 at Narishv.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH M. LESSAR.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Press Association had an interview with M. Paul Lessar, the Russian Diplomatic Agent, on March 15, upon the present aspect of affairs on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and the probability of war between Russia and Great Britain. M. Lessar came over to this country from St. Petersburg about three weeks ago. He had not long arrived from the neighbourhood of Merv, where he had been prosecuting inquiries upon the southern frontier of Russia touching Afghanistan in order to inform the Government of the state of affairs there, thus giving valuable service in the preliminaries that where then going on for the arrangement of a basis of the negotiations that are to be carried out by the Russian and English Commission for the delimitation of a Russo-Afghan frontier. M. Lessar is an attaché in the Russian Foreign Office, and political agent attached to the Governor of the Trans-Caspian Province, General Komaroff. He has been five times on visits to the territories on the Afghan frontier now in dispute, and in two years rode 6,000 miles through that region on horseback collecting information. He has made that question a study, and is an expert upon the subject. He is a Russian by birth and parentage, and speaks several languages. After explaining that he was on no recognised official mission to this country the following conversation took place:—

Reporter—For what purpose has your Excellency visited this country?

M. Lessar—I was sent here to assist our Ambassador, M. de Staal, in the negotiations taking place between the Russian and the English Governments for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier. At the same time I was very glad to have the opportunity of giving to the interested persons all the information about the country, feeling sure that the main cause of the difficulties of the situation was the misunderstanding prevailing from the absence of reliable information about the northern Afghan part of Central Asia. I have been introduced to Earl Granville and Lord Kimberley, but all negotiations upon the subject have been conducted by the Russian Ambassador.

Reporter—What does Russia contend is the proper line of frontier between Afghanistan and Turkestan, and by what treaty and authority is the delimitation decided?

M. Lessar—The frontier was never definitely decided; it was only defined in general terms previous to the arrangement of 1870-73. By the last-named arrangement agreed to by England and Russia, Lord Clarendon, and later on Earl Granville acting for the former and Prince Gortschakoff for the latter, the independent Turcomans entered into the sphere of action of Russia, and the present negotiations are being carried on with the hope of elucidating some supplementary details of the agreement.

The Reporter here understood his Excellency, who was looking at a map, to say that what was and was not Independent Turcoman Territory was the principal subject of negotiation. M. Lessar, continuing, said the Russian Government believe that the line of frontier dividing Afghan and Russian territory starts from the Heri Rud River, a little south of Zuifikar, and running due east would cut through the Chaman-i-Baid on the Kushk river, from thence the line would take a northeasterly direction to a few miles south of Pendjeh, leaving Bala-Murghab in Afghan territory. From Pendjeh almost a direct line is taken north-east to Khoja-Saleh.

Reporter—Sir Peter Lumsden, it is understood, believed that the frontier ran almost due east from Sarakhs to Khoja-Saleh. Was the Russian Government of the same opinion when it was agreed to appoint a joint Commission?

M. Lessar—There was no exchange of opinion as to what was and was not the proper line of frontier with Sir Peter Lumsden, but the study of the country and its inhabitants proves to us that the Afghan frontier touched the Heri Rud River south of Zuifikar, and we certainly never admitted the depositions of the Ameer of Afghanistan that it extended to Sarakhs. The country was almost unknown until a recent period, and the name Sarakhs was only employed, seeing that it was a large town on the Heri Rud River, to indicate the direction of the frontier. The true line of frontier was defined by the principles of a formal agreement, and it could not be changed by the employment of an exact expression in conversation.

Reporter—Can your Excellency inform me of the arguments and reasons of the Russian advance into disputed territory which was about to be defined by a joint Commission?

M. Lessar—Certainly. Once the negotiations began the right course was to maintain the *status quo*. Instead of that they advanced from Bala Murghab and took possession of Penjdeh—the latter a town in the disputed territory. This was in July of last year. We protested, and, failing to stop what we considered encroachments, by way of negotiation we were obliged to take measures that we deemed indispensable for maintaining order and the protection of the Turkomans of Sarakhs and Pul-i-Khatun, who fearing an Afghan invasion of their towns and villages, were leaving them. Lest this should lead to plunder we took a step forward with our outposts and occupied Pul-i-Khatun. Then the Afghans made a second move forward from Penjdeh in January last, and we made a corresponding move forward with our outposts. It was found necessary to do this to protect those whom we considered were entitled to our protection.

Reporter—How far have your soldiers gone, and is it necessary to carry out your policy that places further south should be occupied by your troops?

M. Lessar—Sir Peter Lumsden has kept the British Government informed of certain movements of our outposts, so I learn from the questions and answers in your Parliament. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information he has supplied of the positions occupied by us. Sir Peter Lumsden is ten days nearer to any telegraph station than we are, and therefore your Government knows of moves before we do. As regards future movements in Afghanistan, it is to be hoped that the statement made by Mr. Gladstone, on Friday night, in the House of Commons, will tranquillise the suspicions of the English public. Our only policy is pacification, which was sufficiently proved by the proposals we have made that a definite frontier line should be agreed upon, and we proposed that that line should run north of the Barkhut mountains, giving the latter, which alone are of most strategical importance to Afghanistan.

Reporter—Have you any intentions upon Herat?

M. Lessar—Herat is a part of Afghanistan, and by the definite arrangement of 1873 it will remain so. We have no intention upon Herat, which is altogether out of our sphere of action.

Reporter—Does your Government desire a peaceful solution of the difficulties that have arisen in Northern Afghanistan?

M. Lessar—War will be a great misfortune both for Russia and England. Both sides will suffer alike, for neither can gain by such a war. On the contrary, the pacific, definite solution of the questions now at issue would present the greatest advantages for Russia and Great Britain. Then the Russian and English people well know that the rivalry between the two countries is replaced by complete and satisfactory arrangement. I have every hope that I shall see the matter settled amicably. When the arrangement of the frontier is concluded, the anarchy and disorder that have existed and now exist in the territories under consideration will disappear, and this is a condition of things indespensable for maintaining the peace and the welfare of the two countries—Russia and England.

Reporter—Is a collision between the Russian and Afghan troops imminent, and what will be the consequences?

M. Lessar—I do not foresee the danger of a conflict between the Russian and Afghan outposts now that an order has been given from both sides—Russia and England—to avoid all misunderstanding. The Afghan troops being the least disciplined, it is probable that if any outbreak takes place it will come from their side. An aggression coming from the Afghans would be more probable were it not that the Ameer, who in all cases up to the present has followed the advice of the British Government, will do so in this case, and give orders to his outposts. The English Government has expressed a desire for the peaceful solution of the question, therefore I do not see if the Ameer follows its advice any danger of rupture is imminent. Even if an attack was made by the Russian side, it is very strange to think that a simple misunderstanding between two outposts could be considered by anyone as a *casus belli*. It is only refusal to punish the culprits, and to give reparation to the side that will be unjustly attacked, which can have any serious results, and the responsibility will remain in that case with the aggressor. There must be a very great desire on the part of a country to make war if a war occurs on such a small pretext.

Reporter—Is it true that Russia is concentrating forces at Askabad?

M. Lessar—It is so stated in the English newspapers, and it is possible that we are concentrating troops in the Caucasus, but I have heard nothing official of such movements.

Reporter—Is Russia now prepared to negotiate with the British Commission for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier?

M. Lessar—The negotiations concerning the delimitation have been going on for a considerable time and have never been interrupted, and the result of the negotiations now going on depends upon our joining Sir Peter Lumsden. We cannot commence work now as the negotiations are incomplete.

Here the Reporter understood M. Lessar to say that as soon as the preliminaries now going on were complete, General Komaroff would at once join the British Commission.

Reporter—How long will your Excellency remain in England?

M. Lessar—I cannot tell. At any time I may be instructed. I am here to assist our ambassador in the delimitation negotiations.

The interview then concluded.

## WITH THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE *Standard* and *Daily News* have printed letters from their correspondents with the Afghan Frontier Commission. Both letters are dated from the Bala Murghab. If the mission will have secured no political advantage it will have added to our geographical knowledge, and the general information obtained will prove of much value. At Kusan Officers were detached to examine the country between a line drawn from Pul-i-Khatun and Penjdeh on the north and the chain of mountains to the south guarding the Herat valley; the valleys between the Heri Rood and Murghab have received most attention. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—"The deep rich clay which covers them has a boundless fertility; the soil on the hill-tops—upturned and fertilized by a gentle fall of rain and snow—yields an immense crop of wheat; in the Khushk Valley, and near Kilanan, in a less favoured climate, but where there are populations to till, we saw wheat cultivation on the mountain-sides and on the summits of the hills, and were told of the immense fertility of the soil and of the enormous yields even with imperfect and careless cultivation. The Khushk Rood Valley is the most fertile and the most wooded, and the destruction of timber has not been so complete as in the Kushk valley. From where our tents are pitched on the banks of the Murghab not a tree can be seen—not a shrub exists; firewood has to be searched for inhills twenty miles distant."

The *Daily News'* correspondent gives some account of the information collected by the Botanical Department under Dr. Aitchison:—"Dr. Aitchison describes Badghis—the part of Afghan Turkestan he has yet seen—as a great rolling prairie of grasses and flowers. It would make splendid grazing ground, well adapted for sheep. This we can all confirm, for the mutton we have for dinner is most excellent. Sheep farming would do well here. The natives also attest the accuracy of the doctor's words as to the flowers, for they say that as soon as the cold weather is over the ground becomes covered by masses of them. Fruit thrives in this climate, as there is great heat in the summer The bulb retains moisture, and thus preserves the plant. We are supplied here with capital onions which illustrates this point. The turnips and beetroot are also good; hence it may be supposed that all root-crops would do well. Dr. Aitchison says, what is perfectly correct, that this was a country of the vine; it grew most luxuriantly all over Afghanistan. There are a great many varieties and there is one in which the grape is long, more like a pod than our usual notion of the shape of this fruit."

Mr. Griesbach, the geologist, after leaving Kushan was able to make a detour towards Herat, along the mountains to Bala Murghab. He has not found coal; but the character of the strata gives him hopes of its discovery in the Upper Heri Rood—that is, in the Koh-i-Baba Range, to the south or southeast of Bala Murghab. The Herat Valley is already productive of iron, lead, and copper, so that coal only is required to make it one of the most valuable mineral districts in Asia.

The most difficult portion of the route to Herat over which the mission passed was the desert to the Helmund. This portion was not considered easily passable for a large body, but it has been found, in fact, to be easily passable, and it is not impossible that it may be found passable for a much larger body. There are said, too, to be reasonable grounds for believing that abundance of water may be found under the surface. Not the least interesting portion of the information gained by the mission bears on the range—the mountain chain—to the north of the Herat Valley. This range many passages, and it has been found to be passable for camels; and passes that are passable to the laden camel are easy to any animal; they cannot present many difficulties nor have serious elevations or steep ascents. In appraising the force of approaching political events (the *Standard's* correspondent remarks) it is of supreme political importance and moment to clearly understand that, if an army were to march on Quetta to Herat, easy passes also lead from the north across the range guarding the Herat Valley to the north. An immediate charge in the climate was felt in crossing the range. At Chesmeh Sebz downs covered with grass gave to the country a European look, and the air was temperate and had an exhilarating brisk feeling. The correspondent continues:—

"The climate was delightful, but the cheerful aspect of nature—the grassy rolling downs and the rich black soil of the plains, and the not unnumerous mountain streams and the traces of former populations—only serve more forcibly of the ruthless persecution by man of man in their fertile valleys, and of the appalling desolation which human wickedness had created. After crossing the Helmund the Ameer was told by the Turkoman—the "Khonfi Turkoman"—was first realized. Even on the banks of the Helmund that terror had been felt, for daring raiders from Merv had swept down on the Persian villages. They told us that it is since the Russ ("Amuda") came that men dared to travel unarmed, and that before that time life was a struggle for the preservation of their lives and of their cattle; men, they said, worked and fearing and watching for enemies—and they told us that when a cloud appeared on the horizon they fled to the fortified villages for their lives. Approaching the Turkoman country, the injury the Turkoman Ameer of Afghanistan is astounding to those who have not seen the country and witnessed the desolation that has been worked. Only a few years ago Pahri was pillaged, they said, by Merv Kokhs, and Ilatan was sacked, we told me that they had not been molested by a Turkoman since the Russian had conquered the Tekkes stronghold."

It will take long, it is added, to efface the remembrance throughout Central Asia of the kindness and generous liberality of the Russians to the prisoners they rescued from the Turkomans, and it is idle to overlook the fact that the Russians have thus acquired an immense influence. How sure the peace is that has followed the Russian conquest of Merv the mission saw in approaching the Bala Murghab:—

"We passed thousands of sheep and herds of cattle driven by unarmed peasants down to Khushk, and unarmed merchants travelling with their goods. The people themselves said to us, 'This is only possible because the Turkoman strength has been broken.' A couple of years ago, they told us with impressive seriousness, not a flock of sheep dare be driven, or a caravan pass, over the country we had passed through; and to show how terrible was the fear they had felt, they used to remind us, as if it were to convince us of the reality of that fear, that not even that mission itself five years ago could have escaped the Turkomans, if it chose to ignore the prestige acquired by the conquerors of the most powerful tribe of Turkomans on this frontier. That prestige is a living influence, and it may become a force; it will not be under-mined, I believe, by any political diplomatic mines."

Of Herat itself the correspondent gives a poor account. Its population is not more than fifteen thousand.

"It had as we looked on it an aspect of desolation, of decay. If the disintegration of the city walls has not seriously advanced, it cannot be said that they are perfect or that the defences are complete. In many respects the position of the city is disappointing; it can scarcely be considered to be a strong position. The city is not strong for defence, although a mud-walled city of mud houses may offer more resistance than more formidable-looking stone defences. There are in the valley many positions from which to strike the city, and the Afghans appear to be sensible of this. I have no doubt that the Government of Abdul Rahman, which has done so much to pacify and organize Afghanistan, has not overlooked, and will not neglect, the defence of Herat; still, a town girdled by villages cannot be considered to be strong. There are not many strong positions in the Herat Valley, but there are stronger positions than the city, and possibly the numerous streams might be used for defence. The Paropamisus mountains shown on the maps to the east of Kusan and north of Herat do not exist; where they are shown is merely undulating (mortar-like covered) ground."

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F W V Peterson, B C S — Mr C L B Cumming, M C S
Mr F Henvey, B C S — Mr W C Lewis, M U C S
Mr M D MacKenzie, B U C S — Col W W Pemberton, M S C
Mr C M C Carne, B U C S — Major D Herring, M Inf
Capt G Wingate, B S C — Mr E H Mosserdi, Bo C S
Surg R Cobb, B — Mr H P Jacob, Bo U C S

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W J Wilson, B U C S, 1 week — Mr W C Hayne, M U C S, 6 mo
Mr P L A Price, B U C S, 6 mo — Mr P E Scott, Bo U C S, 6 mo
Maj G Strahan, R B Eng, 6 mo — Major E L Marryat, R Bo Eng, 1 year
Lieut W C Pollard, B S C, 6 mo

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W J Wilson, B U C S — Lt-Col A W Foord, M S C
Mr E J Shadbolt, B U C S — Mr C Gonne, Bo C S
Surg-Major K P Gupta, B — Lt-Col R Byrhell, Bo S C
Lt-Col J C Doveton, M S C — Lt-Col W T Keays, Bo S C
Lt-Col J H Gordon, M S C — Lt-Col J Buchanan, Bo

## ATTACK ON SPANIARDS BY MOORS.

An official account has been published at Madrid of a conflict which occurred on the 11th ult. with the Riff tribes on the coast of Morocco, opposite the Spanish fort of Alhucomas:—

It states that the Spanish Governor, with three officers and an interpreter, was induced to land and parley with the Arabs, their object being to obtain the restitution of a boat used by another tribe every day to carry provisions to the Castilian Garrison. No sooner had the Spaniards landed, under cover of a white flag, than they were attacked, beaten, and wounded by 300 Arabs, who chased them to the sea, where they embarked with great difficulty. On their return to the fort on the rocky isle the Spaniards shelled and dispersed the Arabs. Spain demands from the Sheriff of Morocco public satisfaction for the insult to their flag and the punishment of the Riff tribes, which the Spanish Minister in Tangiers expects will be granted soon. The affair (says the *Standard's* correspondent) is considered one of many symptoms noticed in Morocco lately of an agitation among the Berber and Arab populations, who are kept in a state of ferment in the interior of the empire, especially in the Sahara, in the Riff country, and on the frontiers of French Algeria, by devvishes and secret Mahommedan societies, which spread reports about the success of the Mahdi in the Soudan, and preach a holy war against Europeans. Morocco has seldom been more unsettled than it has been since the fall of Khartoum. The subject was mentioned in the Cortes, and the Minister of Justice declared that, besides the energetic representations which the Spanish Minister at Tangiers had been instructed to make, his Majesty's Government will also take all measures necessary to obtain that reparation which the Moorish Empire is bound to give.


FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon stead, London.

MEDICAL.

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ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. In which the inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 3, 1883.

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NOTICES.

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A PUBLIC MEETING of the CUTCHEE MEMONS will be held on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 9 a. m., in the Zuckaria Musjid for the purpose of electing a representative Committee to get a memorial prepared and submitted to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble EARL of DUFFERIN, K. P. G. C. B., &c. Viceroy and Governor-General of India, praying that a short Act may be passed declaring the Cutchee Memons to be subject to the Muhammedan Law of Inheritance, Succession, &c., in its entirety as applied to the other Muhammedans of the Hanafee School and to do all necessary acts in order to fulfil the object aimed at. Kazee Mouvees and other members of the Muhammedan community who desire to assist this movement are invited to attend.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LOAN.

UNDER authority from the Government of India, the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that, with the sanction of the Town Council, and for and on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1885, for a LOAN OF 10 LAKHS on the Security of the General Revenue of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charge in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for Rupees 500 each (form of which is as under will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the Loan is 40 years, but it will be at the option of Tenderers to intimate at the time of tendering whether they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalments of such amounts as will liquidate the Loan at the expiration of that period. In the case of Tenders in which no intimation to the above effect is given, it will be assumed that it is desired that the interest only shall be paid half-yearly, in which case a sufficient sum will be set aside half-yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 40 years.

4. Preference will be given to Tenderers for the whole Loan, who may be willing to accept annual payments of fixed amounts in reduction of the principal debt.

5. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the Instalments have been paid.

6. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 10 Lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.

7. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender for Municipal Loan, 1885."

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

8. The amount of any accepted Tender or Tenders must be paid in the following equal instalments:—

One-third on or before 1st May 1885.
One-third more on or before 1st June, 1885.
And the remainder on or before 1st July, 1885.

9. Interest from 1st May, 1885, to 1st July, 1885, will be paid in advance upon the amount of the first instalment, and from 1st June, 1885, to 1st July, 1885, upon the amount of the second instalment. From 1st July, 1885, interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year.

10. Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Municipal Corporation a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. Bank receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

11. If the Tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender the allotment is not fully taken up. A cash deposit may, after the 1st July, support of which it is made be accepted, be replaced by Government Paper of equal value at the then market rate.

12. The deposit on Tenders which are not accepted will be returned on application.

13. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, March 31, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 10 Lakhs, advertised in the Municipal Commissioner's Notification, dated the 31st March, 1885, published in the local newspapers, and I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rupees and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay the first instalment on or before the 1st day of May, 1885, the second instalment on or before the 1st day of June, 1885, and the third instalment on or before the 1st day of July, 1885.

[N. B.—Tenderers should state if they desire the principal paid off by half-yearly instalment before the expiration of 40 years.]

MUNICIPAL SANITARY WORKS LOAN.

The following is the form of Debenture referred to in the Notification of the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 31st March 1885. It will be subject to modification in the event of Tenderers requiring the principal paid off by half yearly instalments.

RUPEES 500 DEBENTURE.

Bombay Municipal Sanitary Works Loan of 1885.

This Indenture made the day of 1885, between the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay (hereinafter called the said Corporation) of the one part and of the other part. Whereas the said Corporation has been authorized by the Governor of Bombay in Council with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 to borrow sums not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 44 Lakhs for the construction of certain Sanitary Works on the Security of the general revenue of the said Corporation subject nevertheless as hereinafter provided, and whereas the said Corporation is now about to borrow the sum of 10 lakhs being the 1st instalment of the said sum of Rupees 44 lakhs the said

And whereas the said Corporation as part of the monies to be borrowed by them as aforesaid the sum of rupees five hundred upon having the repayment thereof with interest for the same at the rate of Rupees five per cent. per annum secured in manner hereinafter appearing. Now this indenture witnesseth that they, the said Corporation, by virtue of the Local Authorities Loan Act 1879 and in pursuance of the said authorization by the Governor of Bombay in Council and in consideration of the sum of Rupees five hundred paid to them by the said Corporation upon or before the execution of these presents by the said

do hereby grant and assign to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns such proportion of the rates, duties and taxes which may be levied by the said Corporation and of the general revenue which may from time to time belong to or be receivable by the said Corporation under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and all other Acts which may hereafter be passed in amendment of or substitution for the said Acts as the said sum of rupees five hundred doth or shall bear to the said sum of rupees ten lakhs or so much thereof as is or shall be levied upon the several rates, taxes, duties and revenues which are subject nevertheless to all prior charges now existing upon the whole or any part or parts of the said rates, taxes, duties and revenue, To hold the same to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns from this day until the said sum of rupees five hundred and interest for the same at the rate of rupees five per cent. per annum shall be fully paid and satisfied. And it is hereby declared that the said interest for the said sum of rupees five hundred shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in every year and that the said sum of rupees five hundered shall be repaid on the day of 19 In witness whereof the Common Seal of the said Corporation has been hereunto affixed in the presence of three members of the Town Council who have hereunder signed their names in token of their presence, Sealed with the Common Seal of the said Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and signed by three of the Members of the Town Council of the said City in token of their presence at the time of sealing in the presence of

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the

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| CASH. Per case. 1 doz. 2 doz. qts. pts. Rs. a. Rs. a. | LIQUEURS, &c. | CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. 2 doz. qts. pts. Rs. a. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 0 51 0 | Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White | 51 0 53 0 |
| 9 0 ... | Chartreuse, green, per bottle | 7 4 ... |
| 98 0 ... | Do. yellow ,, | 6 4 ... |
| 51 12 71 12 | Benedictine from the Monastery | 72 0 75 0 |
| 47 4 55 0 | Maraschino de zara, best | 53 8 57 8 |
| 37 8 ... | Noyeau de Martinique | 49 8 ... |
| 37 0 40 | Crême de Noyeau | 38 8 41 8 |
| 38 0 ... | Kümmell, finest Riga | 38 8 ... |
| 38 12 40 12 | Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen | 40 8 42 8 |
| 19 0 ... | Orange Bitters, best | 27 0 ... |
| 7 4 ... | Vermouth | 20 0 ... |
| ... 27 8 | Assorted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts. | ... 28 8 |
| 15 8 ... | Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's) | 16 0 ... |
| 15 8 ... | Ginger Wine (Bishop's) | 16 0 ... |
| 19 0 ... | Quinine Wine (Bishop's) | 20 0 ... |
| 13 0 ... | Lime Juice Cordial | 13 8 ... |
| | BEER AND CIDER. | |
| 5 8 3 12 | Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling | 5 12 4 0 |
| 5 8 3 12 | Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling | 5 12 4 0 |
| 9 4 4 4 | German Pale Ale | 9 8 4 8 |
| 7 0 ... | Champagne Cider | 7 8 ... |

| CASH. Per Gallon. Rs. a. | COGNAC IN JARS. | CREDIT. Gal. without Jar. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 0 | Cognac **** | 15 |
| 13 0 | *** | 13 |
| 11 4 | ** | 11 |
| 10 8 | * | 10 1 |
| | WHISKY IN JARS. | |
| 8 12 | Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality | 9 0 |

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| 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a. | 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a. | 27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a. | 54 Gals. Hhd Rs. a. | | 4 Gls. Per Jar. Rs. a. | 13½ Gals. Octve Rs. a. | 27 Gals. Qtr. Cask. Rs. a. | 54 Gals. Hhd. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 4 | 113 0 | 216 0 | 424 0 | Manzanilla ... ... ... | 40 0 | 123 0 | 236 0 | 463 0 |

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|---|---|---|
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| 172 0 | Petit Medoc... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 180 0 |

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| Pomerol ... ,, | 16 0 | 9 0 | Laubenheimer ... ,, | 18 0 | 10 0 |
| Chateau Pontet Canet ... ,, | 20 0 | 11 0 | Neirsteiner... ,, | 20 0 | 12 0 |
| Grand Vin Richelieu ... ,, | 24 0 | 13 0 | Neirsteiner (Pearl)... ,, | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Chateau Palmer ... ,, | 30 0 | 17 0 | Steinwein (Glass Jugs) ... ,, | 24 0 | 14 0 |
| ,, Margaux { Rich after-din- | 30 0 | 16 0 | Liebfraumilch ... ,, | 28 0 | ... |
| ,, Lafit { ner Wines. ,, | 32 0 | 18 0 | Ruddesheim Berg ... ,, | 27 0 | ... |
| Mouton Rothschild... ,, | | 22 0 | Steinburg Cabinet ... ,, | 30 0 | ... |
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| Leather Purses | 2 0 |
| Sovereign Boxes | 2 12 |
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| Shaving Brushes | 2 0 |
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| Hair Brushes | 4 0 |
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